

## Cabinet to kill lame duck but stays execution

By IAN AITKEN

The Secretary for Trade and Industry, Mr John Davies, formally pronounced in the Commons yesterday the Cabinet's death sentence on Upper Clyde Shipbuilders in its existing form. But he simultaneously announced a stay of execution on the constituent parts of UCS in the hope that a reorganisation of the company's assets would enable shipbuilding to continue in Glasgow on a new basis.

Mr Davies was announcing the terms of the decision reached by the Cabinet yesterday morning on UCS's weekend appeal for a further injection of Government aid amounting to between £5 million and £6 million to enable it to carry on paying its workers and its suppliers.

He made it clear that, true to its declared policy on "lame ducks," the Government had no intention of providing further aid to UCS, and the immediate outcome was an application by the firm for the appointment of a provisional liquidator—the equivalent, under Scottish law, of a receiver.

There was an immediate storm of protest from the Labour benches, which was met last night by a Government decision to allow a full day's debate in the Commons this afternoon on the UCS crisis.

But there is every sign that Mr Davies and his colleagues, while determined to dismember the Labour-created complex known as UCS, are anxious to avoid the closure of its shipyards together with the consequent dismissal of 7,500 workers, and up to 20,000 dependent workers.

Mr Davies said: "The Government's judgment is that this company in its present grouping, saddled as it is with debt and dogged by deficit since its inception, having absorbed and lost some £20 million lent and granted to it under arrangements made by the former

Government, is unlikely to achieve a state of stability and prosperity without having repeated recourse to Government aid.

"Only such a state will ensure the confidence in the future that is needed by workers, customers, and suppliers alike. The Government has decided, therefore, that nobody's interests will be served by making the injection of funds into the company as it now stands."

But the Minister added: "On the other hand, it is clearly right, without prejudice to the interests of the creditors, that the Government should seek to ensure the minimum dislocation of current production, and the preservation of as much employment as possible."

There is as yet no sign that the Government has any clear idea of what it can do to achieve this objective. To that extent, Mr Davies' statement in the Commons was little more

than an interim pronouncement on the crisis. But he said he proposed to seek the cooperation of the liquidator "with a view to bringing about a reconstruction of the company in whatever groupings may prove expedient."

It is understood that this means the Government will make funds available to the liquidator to keep the UCS shipyards going on a temporary basis, including payments to cover the £250,000-a-week wage bill. All the signs are that this will continue for as long as it takes Mr Davies to negotiate a satisfactory reorganisation of the company's assets.

Meanwhile, Mr Davies will consult with a specially appointed group of shipbuilding and business authorities to devise a reorganisation scheme which could be acceptable both to the Government and to the provisional liquidator in his

Turn to back page, col. 1

## No immediate threat to 7,500 Clyde jobs

By JOHN KERR

The immediate threat of closure of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, with the loss of 7,500 jobs, was apparently removed yesterday by the announcement that a provisional liquidator would take over the group's affairs. But it now seems inevitable that some of the group's four yards will be shut in the process of enforced reorganisation.

The most likely candidate for closure is the Clydebank yard, formerly world famous as John Brown's, in which the three Queen liners were built for Cunard.

Mr Kenneth Douglas, general manager of UCS, announcing the decision to appoint a liquidator at the group's headquarters in Govan, yesterday would not comment on the possible effect of redundancies in the labour force of 8,500. But he said his own view of reorganisation would be to concentrate the plant and pull in the available labour which could possibly work on a double shift basis; thereby, a large number of the men could be retained.

A joint statement from the

directors, issued at the time Mr Davies was making his announcement in Parliament, said deliveries of ships last year had increased to 12 from seven in 1969. "It is tragic," it said, "that this record of achievement can be attributed to the support of our customers and suppliers, and to the performance of our management and men, and which is now forecast to produce a profit in 1972, should be finally frustrated by the current shortage of working capital."

Shop stewards and union leaders from the group's yards heard of the Government's decision from the directors at Govan. The immediate reaction of Mr John Sheriffs, an official of the engineering union, was: "No surrender. We are not accepting the situation."

The directors said they would give the provisional liquidator every possible assistance "in his efforts to minimise the loss and hardship which will occur." Mr Douglas said there was no question of any directors resigning. He also appealed to all employees to continue working normally, pending instructions from the liquidator.

Mr Douglas said the Government's decision was a great disappointment, but not unexpected. "The situation," he said, "has been brought about by circumstances outside our control." He had received a message from Mr Davies to say that the Government was seeking to ensure the cooperation of a provisional liquidator to explore what parts of the company might be saved, and was prepared to give funds to that end. "I would not think this can be the end of shipbuilding on the Upper Clyde," Mr Douglas said.

Mr James Ramsey, district organiser of the Boilermakers' Society, said there were "plenty of methods" by which the men could resist the Government's decision. The union would be holding a mass meeting of workers this morning. "Of course we will get support to fight the decision," he said. "We are sure we can win."

Mr Douglas said the company had made arrangements to cover workers' wages for this week, and these were secure.

Parliament, page 4; leader comment, page 10; state of the industry, page 12

## Battle of the Clyde

By NORMAN SHRAPNEL

Yesterday's Battle of the Clyde was a major political engagement: there was no doubting that. It rocked the Commons for a terrible half hour that nearly split the ear drums.

The fury was evident. The facts were hazier. The future was shrouded in black smoke. By the time the good ship Liquidator has done its work, together with whatever rescue vessels the Government decides to commission, there is no knowing what shape the hard-pressed Upper Clyde Shipbuilders are going to be in.

There is also going to be a debate, and judging by the rehearsal the prospects of that are awful enough. The top calibre insults in the political armoury were already in action on both sides, and blood was flowing even before Mr John Davies had finished his statement.

"Resign!" they howled. This was too tame for Mr Andrew Faulds, fuming on his back-bench. "Lookout. Bloody resign!" he roared.

Labour blew its top at the point where the Secretary for Trade and Industry announced that nobody's interest would be served by injecting funds into the UCS as it now stands. Though his next few sentences were hard to catch, he kept notably calm. He knows he will never be the most popular man in the fleet as far as the Opposition is concerned, and no longer tries to please. They must take Mr Davies as they find him.

And where exactly is that? They were too angry to try and identify his personal flag, which might be harder than they think. Lame duck-shooter, conservationist, or a bit of both? Actually, those next messages went on to say that Admiral Davies is cooperating with HKS Liquidator "with a view to bringing about a reconstruction in whatever groupings may prove to be most expedient."

They scarcely wanted to know. Already the deadly adjectives were crashing across the House. "A massive and wholly characteristic betrayal," boomed Mr Wedgwood Benn, who quickly got a salvo back. They remembered that he had himself once refused to pump money into Upper Clyde, and Mr Davies now wagged his finger reprovingly, calling Mr

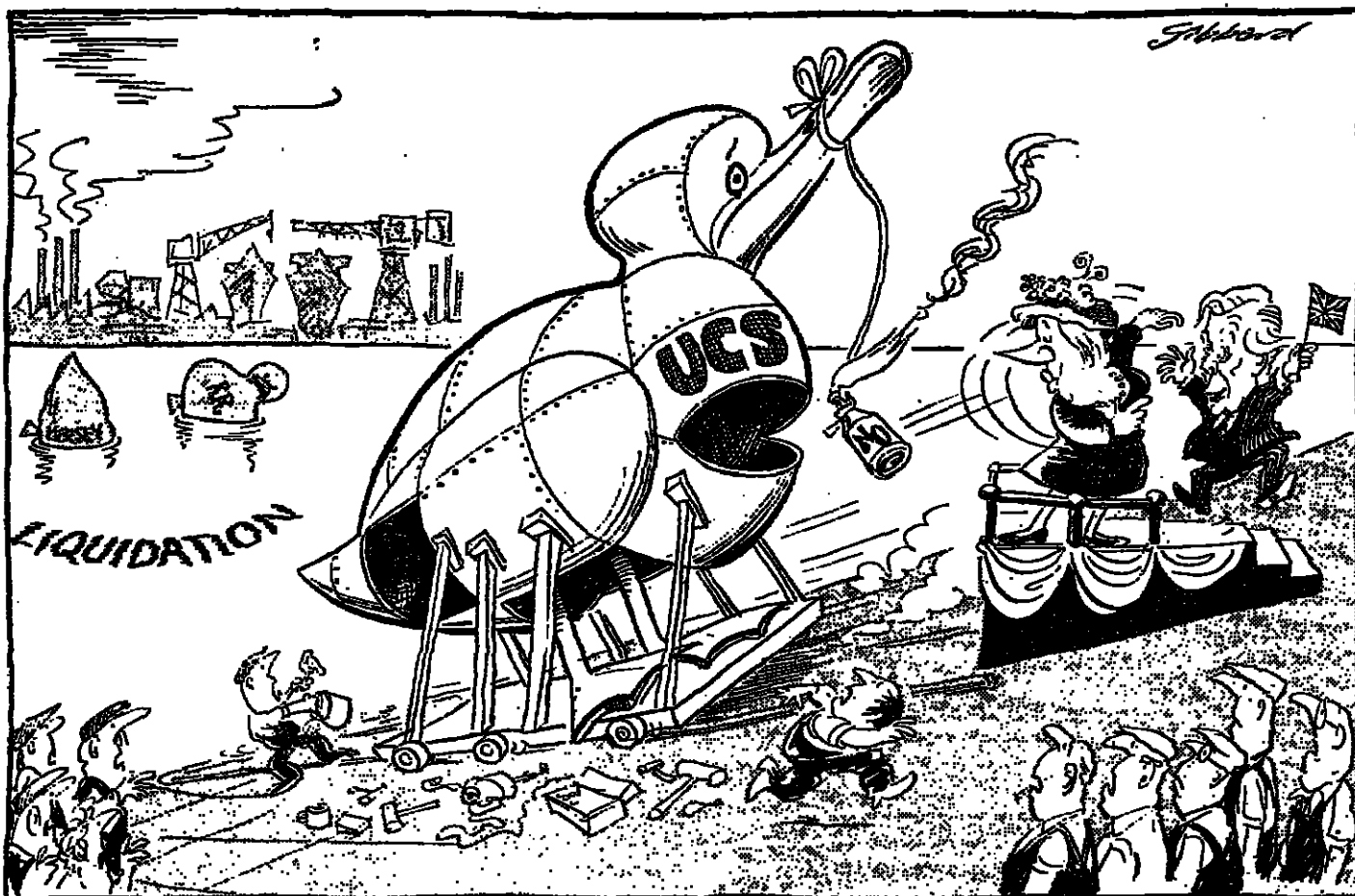
Benn's attitude incomprehensible, illogical, grossly unfair, and hypocritical to boot. The Tories were delighted. They found it splendid to see Mr Davies firing broadsides of his own, instead of receiving them.

But there was no let up on the Labour side. According to Mr Ross it was one of the blackest days in the history of Scottish industry; and black is not a word the former Scottish Secretary uses lightly. He demanded that the regrouping plans were a bit premature since it was only the other day that the company chairman warned him that they could not pay their wages.

Nor was it simply a cash crisis, Mr Davies insisted. There was a continuing deficit and no sign of an end to it. This did not prevent Mr Wilson from sounding off some of the most punishing phrases of the day.

The official receiver, we gathered, was about the only ship Mr Davies had left in his abnormal fleet, and the "part-time Prime Minister had better watch out."

Indeed a grim day. The air was still thick with smoke when Mrs Margaret Thatcher came along to collect the milk bottles.



## Fatal food 'local'

THE FOUR Britons who were found dead from food poisoning in their holiday apartment at Andorra on Sunday had not eaten any of the tinned food they bought in Britain, officials in Andorra said yesterday.

Those who died were Mr Alfred Thomas Martin and his wife, Harriet, both aged 66, of Camberwell, London. Mr David John Perrett, aged 45, of Langley Road, Surbiton, Surrey, and Mrs Brenda Valerie Saunders, aged 35, the Martins' daughter.

Mrs May Perrett, aged 41, another daughter, fell ill soon after they arrived there by car from London on Saturday, and after shopping locally—they had eaten roast chicken, potatoes brought from England, cheese and local sliced peaches. A doctor was called and he sent Mrs Perrett to hospital.

Nonetuplets: Three of the four surviving Broadrick babies—two girls and a boy—were fighting for their lives last night. The fourth, a 2lb. 2oz. girl, who was born first and is twice as heavy as the others, was "as well as can be expected." The Australian Health Department said it might investigate gonadotrophic, the fertility drug believed to have been used by the mother.

Tariffs: Foreign car import tariffs will not be reduced immediately, Mr Davies, the Secretary for Trade and Industry, told the Commons. But he would watch any tariff-protected industry which passed the cost of wage settlements on to the customer.

Free milk: Mr Edward Short, Labour's chief spokesman on education, appealed to local authorities to use their powers under the 1963 Local Government Act to levy an ad penny rate to give schoolchildren free milk. (Report back page: Parliament, page 4)

## £28M trade surplus but exports lag

By ANTHONY HARRIS, Economics Editor

The trade figures, which were last month being described in Whitehall as too bad to be true, are this month apparently too good to be true.

The Department of Trade and Industry serves up the news of a £28 million surplus with the rider that the figure "may have been erratically high," and that it may be a little inflated by late postal deliveries in any case.

The surplus is certainly very good, indeed, and much better than expected. It represents an improvement of £44 million over the average for the first four months of the year, and that improvement is due to a jump of £52 million in exports from the previous average—a matter of 7.5 per cent in value and 15 per cent in volume.

Is the export figure a freak? On recent performance it looks it, but it is not so improbable on a longer view. It represents an improvement of 12.3 per cent over the May quarter last year. Since export prices have risen by something like 8 per cent in that interval (possibly more), this is an improvement of only a little over 4 per cent in volume. This compares with a world export growth rate of 14.5 per cent in value and 8.5 per cent in volume—not exactly flattering to British performance.

What needs explaining on these figures is the miserable performance of exports in earlier months: the May figure is more like the kind of growth that ought to be expected if Britain is anything like holding her competitive position in the world.

That is just what the Treasury has been claiming that Britain has done in spite of inflation. The latest monthly assessment of the economy from Great George Street says that up to turn of the year, at any rate, "there had been little if any loss of export competitiveness."

This is because—partly through the revaluation of the

D-Mark—unit labour costs rose just as fast during 1970 among our competitors as they did in Britain.

British export prices rose faster than those of her competitors, with an increase of 8 per cent instead of 4 per cent. But if the cost equations are right, this simply meant that British exporters felt able to do more than some others to protect their export profit margins. The Germans have certainly been complaining loudly of starvation margins on export sales.

Since the beginning of this year, output has dropped and wage escalation has slowed down sharply: the figures so far available are much too unreliable to use in calculating unit costs, but the line may well have been held.

Of course, the mere growth of exports does not create a surplus, and the facts behind the low import figures are hardly encouraging. It is the British recession, coupled with a fall in most raw material prices, which has kept the growth so far in check.

Imports of industrial materials have actually dropped by £11 million a month so far this year, compared with the second half of last year; so the recession at home has largely offset the £16 million increase in monthly oil imports—a mixture of stockpiling in the early months of this year and steep price increases since then.

If the British economy was

performing more normally, imports would certainly be much higher; so the export level, freshish or not, is more than we need to protect the balance of payments against the next recession, whenever it comes.

Whitehall would no doubt like to make sure that the exports are not a freak before concluding that we can come safely through a big increase in consumption.

One other fact that is only little changed by the May figures is the disturbing sluggishness of our exports to Europe, and especially to the Common Market.

The May figure itself is not too bad for the EEC, but very poor for EFTA: the total for this year shows no growth at all in monthly shipments to the Common Market, in spite of higher prices, and less than two per cent growth by EFTA.

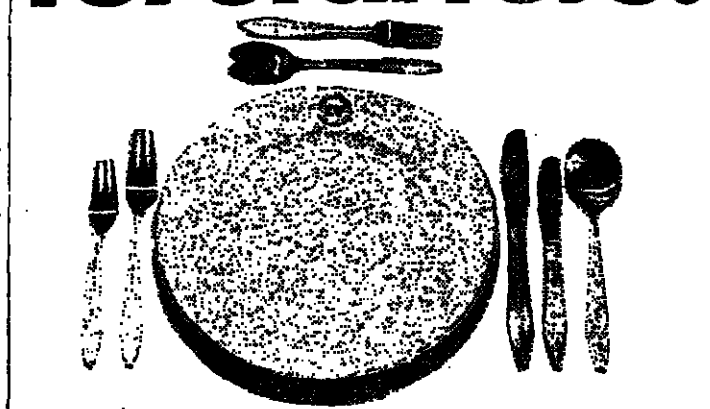
Sterling area exports, on the other hand, are up by nearly 10 per cent—and these are the market which will get harder if we join the EEC.

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# Church visit to S. Africa called off

From our Correspondent: Geneva, June 14

South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, has prevented a multiracial World Council of Churches' delegation from visiting his country, according to Dr Eugene Carson Blake, the council's secretary-general.

## Embargo on money for Israel

From STANLEY UYS

Cape Town, June 14. South Africa has suspended the transfer of substantial funds of money to Israel as a result of the Israeli Government's donation of £1,160 to the Organisation of African Unity's liberation fund. Only small personal transfers, not exceeding \$50 per year, will be permitted, if they are between individuals.

This sudden worsening of relations between South Africa and Israel has thrown the 100,000 Jewish community here into a ferment of debate on the merits of the Israeli Government's action.

The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, has condemned it, saying he cannot understand how a country like Israel, which is herself threatened by terrorists, can give money to terrorists. This criticism has been echoed by the South African Jewish Board of Deputies and by editorials in Jewish newspapers in Johannesburg.

South African Jews raised a large sum of money after the Six-Day War between Israel and Egypt in 1967 to assist Israel, and "quite a few million pounds" have still to be transferred.

Until 1962 Jews in South Africa were given special exemption by the Treasury under the foreign exchange regulations to send money to Israel.

The exemption was withdrawn in 1962 when Israel voted at the United Nations for sanctions to be applied against South Africa.

At the funeral last month of Palermo's chief magistrate, slain by the Mafia, one of the larger wreaths bore a ribbon saying: "From the illegal parking attendants of Piazza X."

The origin of the tribute surprised no one. Nor would any one be surprised if, one day, the magistrates and lawyers who park their cars around Rome's Palace of Justice sent their own wreath to the funeral of one of the illegal parking attendants who serves them daily. These porcheggiatori, as they are called, are essential to Italian justice as are the judges themselves. Without them, almost all activity in Italy's larger cities would long ago have come to a full stop.

There are said to be three thousand of these unlicensed, illegal parking attendants in Rome. Like many other illegal operators, they have their own trade union, and the police have given most of them a special permit to carry out their illegal activity within a specific zone. This is done to avoid territorial quarrels among the attendants. The streets of Rome belong to these arbiters of where one is to park.

There is no square, no busy street, which is not attended during the day and part of the

George Armstrong

## Letter from Rome

They also discourage, in an authoritative manner, those motorists who would abandon their machines in the middle of the road to dash into a shop for a hasty purchase. This could not only deprive the attendant of their 100-lire tip, it might block the flow of traffic for half an hour, with the illegal attendant not only losing money but losing face from his clients and from the passing cop.

Those Romans who will confess to the shame of being practising motorists — something akin to an unnatural vice — may not take a kindly view of these men who have hijacked a square. With 800,000 cars in Rome looking for a place to park (in a city with no underground facilities), the attendants have been obliged to take over the pavements as well.

It is not unusual to have one of them signal to a pedestrian to halt, while the attendant directs a motorist to mount his car on the pavement, sometimes on all fours. If there is any space left for the citizen on foot, it is not any wider than an Indian trail, and often one is required to crawl sideways, like a crab, on the pavement.

In spite of the abuses perpetuated by these abusivi, were they not around, no motorist would be able to get around. Commerce, and affairs of State, would founder in the arena, without these men present to crack the whip.

WITH THE arrival of the tourist season, my neighbourhood's pagan temple, the Pantheon, has become invisible again by day. The largest completely intact reminder of ancient Rome is now completely hidden by tourist coaches, designed to carry 30 or more passengers, but often with a load of only 30. These great metal Moby Dicks form a

changing but constant school, sometimes three rows deep, in front of the Pantheon, while their passengers go inside for a tour through 2,000 years.

The contemporary level of the square outside is about 10 feet higher than were the streets which ran around the Pantheon when it was built in the first century. While others are nobly trying to save Venice from sinking, I wish another group would collect funds to sink the area around the Pantheon so that the original prospect, with its great dome (larger than St Paul's in London) could be seen again.

Meanwhile, getting rid of the coaches should be technically easier. Pisa has done it, by clearing a special parking area, out of sight of the leaning tower and the cathedral. That means that the tourist and his guide must walk a few hundred yards to see those Pisan marvels. The Pantheon, also, deserves to be seen without that phalanx of buses around it.

improving communications between the Vatican and the press. One of the spottish suggestions, that of giving the press embargoed documents before they are made public and before they are obliged to write about them in haste. Last week became part of the pontifical commission's new recommendations.

However, the possibility of receiving embargoed documents, which is clearly stated in the English version of the new guide, does not appear in the Italian version. Since the Vatican's press office is an Italian operation, it will be some time, perhaps years, before Vatican correspondents will have the same privileges which Church correspondents now presumably have obtained in other countries.

In fact, while Edinburgh's Cardinal Gray was explaining the new document to the Vatican press last week, the document was under lock and key, for distribution after His Eminence had finished his talk, in praise of a new era of public relations for the Church. Someone should take the embargo of the English version and translate it for the Italians, who run the Vatican press office.

AT THE REQUEST of a member of the Pontifical Commission for Social Communications, last year I submitted some recommendations, general and specific, for

improving communications between the Vatican and the press. One of the spottish suggestions, that of giving the press embargoed documents before they are made public and before they are obliged to write about them in haste. Last week became part of the pontifical commission's new recommendations.

## Editor held in Lagos

Lagos, June 14

MR AYO ADEDUN, editor of the Government-owned "Daily Sketch" was arrested today, the second Nigerian editor to be held within a week after press criticism of the military Administration.

The first was Mr Ajibade Thomas, acting editor of the Independent "Daily Express", who was taken from his office on Thursday and has since been detained at police headquarters.

In a leading article on Monday the "Daily Sketch" said that the nation was sick and called on the Army to adopt a new approach to the country's problems.

It observed that after 10 years of independence the hopes raised for a new lease of life, especially in 1966 when the army seized power, had not been realised.

"In fact many Nigerians today want to be assured that their country is not sentenced to a succession of visionless Administrations," the "Sketch" added. — Reuter.

## Bonn Bill to stop labour profiteers

From NORMAN CROSSLAND: Bonn, June 14

A Bill before the West German Federal Parliament is designed to stop the activities of foreign employment agencies here who make excessive profits from hiring out skilled labour — some of it from Britain.

The system is known here as leasing. The agency functions as the employer and is paid by the firm to whom it hires the labour. An official of the West German Ministry of Labour told me today that some British agencies operating in Germany were hiring out men to ship-building and engineering firms at £2.85 an hour and paying 91p an hour wages.

Many British workers who have come to Germany have been led by agencies into believing that they would not have to pay income tax or for social insurance here. But this applies only when they are employed by British firms and do not stay for longer than six months during a calendar year.

The first round of talks aimed at putting the recruitment of British workers on a more satisfactory basis was held in London last month between British and German officials. Both sides are being extremely cautious in their public statements on the subject. And the Germans have taken great care to avoid charges of poaching.

There is no question of the Germans setting up a recruiting service in Britain, as they do in other countries. The most significant development so far is that Britain has agreed to negotiate suitable vacancies through employment exchanges.

At present there are about 10,000 men and 5,000 women

from Britain working in German industry. They are practically all skilled people, unlike most of the 2,000,000 foreign workers whom West German newspapers have reported that 200,000 British workers might eventually come here, but officials consider this a possibility only if the acute shortage of labour continues in Germany, if unemployment stays at a high level in Britain, and if Britain joins the EEC.

A British worker looking for a job in Germany can be recruited either through an agency — the West German authorities are not opposed to the leasing system — or through the Department of Employment. The agency or the employment exchange would then contact the West German employment authorities. Some Britons write to the Federal Employment Office direct — the office is now dealing with 670 inquiries from Britain.

Not infrequently, Britons come to Germany of their own expense, find themselves a job, and are then told they cannot stay until they have a residence permit. Under German law this must be obtained from a German consulate before leaving Britain.

Recently there was a case of three young men from Rochdale who had decided to try their luck in Germany when put on short time at home. They arrived here, found good jobs, and then had to return home to be issued with residence permits. They said they had been told by their local employment exchange that all they required were full passports.

## Aircraft flies with Salyut

Moscow, June 14.

SALYUT, with its three cosmonauts, flew in formation today with two conventional aircraft at different altitudes below, to study soils, seas, and plants, said Tass.

The studies will help determine water reserves and plant conditions and so aid farmers.

Dovrovolsky, Volkov, and Patsayev, in the orbital laboratory, worked with the aircraft to obtain spectrographs of areas of the earth's surface.

"Every type of soil, plant, and other natural objects have their own spectral features," Tass said. "They can be compared with fingerprints. Thus, the spectral characteristics of soybean plants cannot be mistaken for those of a birch tree, or wheat, larch, or lichen."

The spacemen are also doing farming tasks in Salyut. Soviet science writers have predicted that future space stations will contain vegetable gardens to provide fresh produce for the cosmonauts. UPI.

## Cadmium is death to ocean life

From VICTOR COHN: Washington, June 14

Nearly a quarter of all DDT manufactured to date is now in the world's oceans where it is killing baby fish, according to a report by a panel of the National Academy of Sciences, America's leading scientific body.

In another study, Dr Henry Schroeder, an expert on cadmium poisoning, reported that alarming amounts of cadmium had been found in three species of fish in the Hudson River, in northern New York State.

The National Academy panel, headed by Dr Edward D. Goldberg, of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, called for "a new national effort" to reduce, and ultimately halt, escape of persistent pesticides and similar chemicals into the environment.

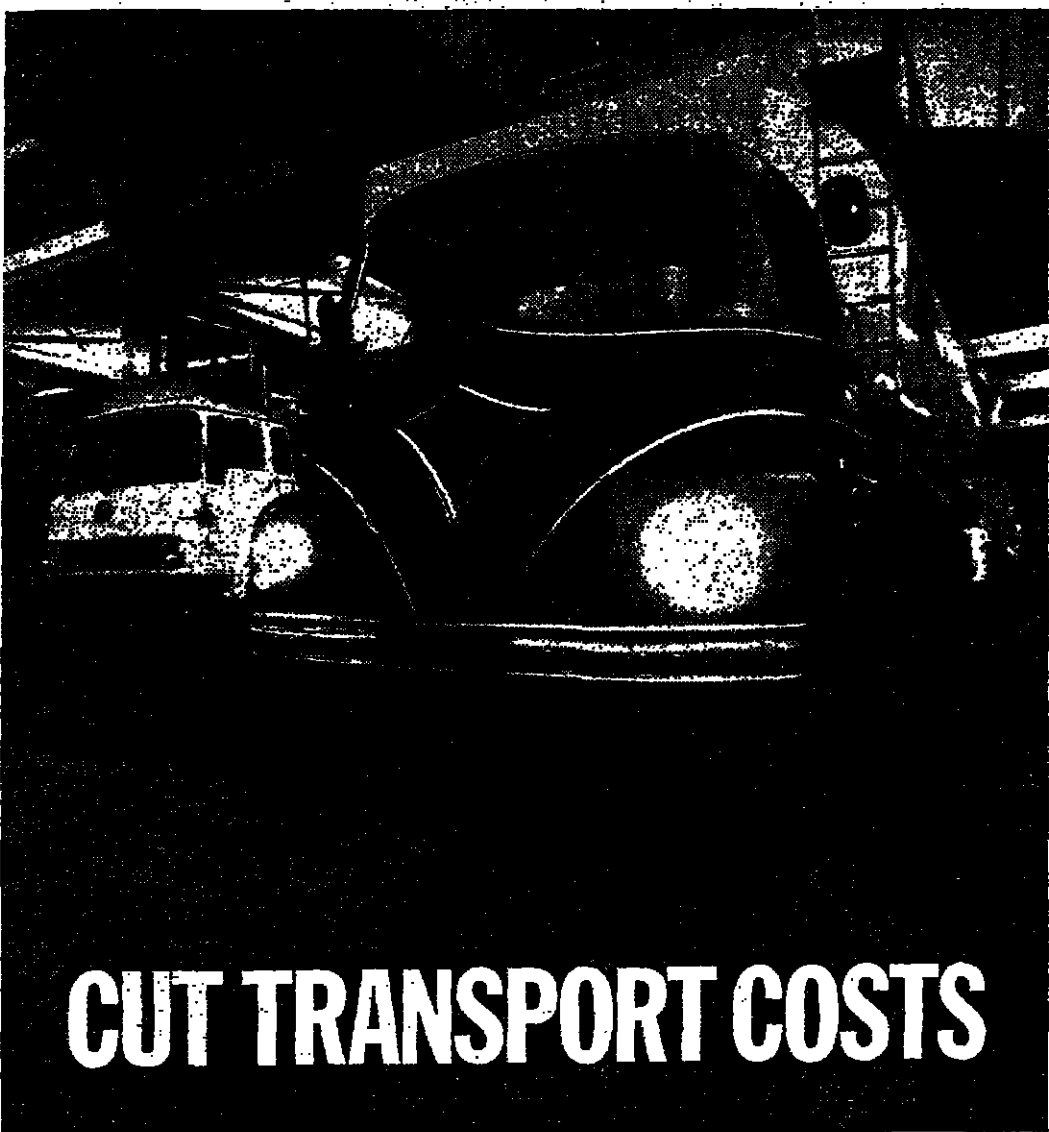
The report ("Chlorinated Hydrocarbons in the Ocean Environment") said that: "The oceans are the ultimate accumulation site — through rivers, sewage outfalls, and rainfall — for all persistent pesticides (such as DDT, Aldrin, Chlordane, Dieldrin, Endrin 305-594, and Toxaphene) and similar industrial and plasticizer chemicals.

Increasing amounts have been accumulating with "demonstrable impact" and marine fish are almost universally contaminated."

The ripe eggs of speckled sea trout on the South Texas coast, as one example, now contain some eight parts per million of DDT residue, and the area's speckled sea trout have dropped from 30 per acre in 1946 to 0.2 per acre in 1969.

With continued accumulation of chemicals, more sea life will be threatened. Pesticides cause egg shell to thin, and populations of fish-eating birds, brown pelicans, among others, have suffered "reproductive failure and decline."

The Food and Drug Administration has set no cadmium safety levels. But medical authorities say cadmium can cause anaemia, high blood pressure, gastritis, and kidney and nerve damage in laboratory animals. They have traced human liver and kidney damage to cadmium poisoning Washington Post.



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## 'Herald' price agreed

Singapore, June 14

Supporters of a public cooperative formed to revive the English-language newspaper "Singapore Herald" were told today that the group had reached agreement on a price with the paper's receiver.

The cooperative's spokesman, an architect, Tay Kheng Soon, declined to reveal the figure before the contract was signed.

But Mr Tay described it as more than fair and said that a sum of about \$321,000 would be enough to pay the receiver and provide a year's working capital. So far the group has had pledges totalling £25,700.

About 75 people today attended the first supporters' meeting, which was changed from a public to a private event after police had told the cooperative it did not have a permit for a public gathering.

Mr Tay said nothing had been heard about the group's application for a printing licence, but he reiterated that the Foreign Minister, Mr Rajaratnam, had agreed in principle to the revival of the "Herald". The paper ceased publication on May 28 when its printing permit was revoked by the Government. — Reuter.

## Left-wing rule for Iceland?

Reykjavik, June 14

Iceland's Prime Minister, Mr Hafstein, said today that his Socialist-Independent coalition would resign after its defeat in the general elections yesterday in a swing to the Left.

The formation of a new Government of the Left was predicted, composed of Social Democrats, Progressive Party, the People's Alliance, and the newly founded Liberal Left.

Observers said that candidates for the Prime Ministership were Mr Olafur Johannsson, the Progressive Party's leader, the Social Democratic chief, Mr Gylfi Gisslason, Minister for Culture and Commerce, Mr Rafnar Arnalds, head of the People's Alliance, and the Liberal Left's leader, Mr Vladimarsen.

The Liberal Left, founded a year ago and led by Hannibal Vladimarsen, head of the Confederation of Trade Unions, won five of Parliament's 60 seats, according to incomplete returns.

The coalition, in power since 1952, had a majority of two. Mr Hafstein took over as Prime Minister last summer when Mr Benediktsson died in a fire in the Government's summer house. — UPI.

## Journalist freed on parents' plea

From DAN MORGAN: Belgrade, June 14

President Tito today pardoned a West German journalist, Hans Peter Rulmann, who was convicted by a military tribunal in January of spying for an undisclosed foreign Power.

The Yugoslav Secretariat for Information said the presidential action was in response to an appeal from his parents who had received permission to visit him in prison. He was released this morning.

Rulmann represented "Der Spiegel" magazine until his arrest in March, 1970. His case aroused international protests and resulted in embarrassment for his military judges.

His conviction and six-year sentence, together with those of two Yugoslavs accused of assist-

ing him, was quashed by the Supreme Military Court of Yugoslavia in April, but all three had remained in custody expecting new charges.

The Supreme Court said that the first trial had failed to establish unquestionable evidence of espionage, and had failed to make clear for whom the trio had collected the confidential information.

Rulmann's co-defendants were Jovan Trkutija, a civilian technician with the military, and Hilmi Taci, a former journalist. They were accused of passing on military and State secrets to Rulmann. They were each sentenced to five and a half years' imprisonment. — Washington Post.



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## HOME NEWS

## Secrets of 'Blue Diver' sold by spy, court told

A former RAF sergeant gave the Czech Intelligence Service photographs of the manual and details of "Blue Diver," a secret device designed for the V-bomber, it was alleged at Leeds yesterday.

The Attorney-General, Sir Peter Rawlinson, QC, said that if the secrets of the aircraft were obtained by any power "such as the Soviets," the United Kingdom

## Wreck blast feared

By our own Reporter

The generation old cry: "What about the Richard Montgomery?" was raised again in the Commons yesterday.

The Richard Montgomery ran aground in the Thames Estuary in 1944 with 9,000 tons of bombs and detonators on board. She lay 1½ miles off Sheerness and only 700ft from the Medway approach channel.

Half the cargo was removed, but it was decided that it was too dangerous to tackle the rest and the lethal wreck was left to settle deeper into the sand and mud. Now at high tide only the masts and part of the superstructure show above water.

Two years ago, the previous Government said the possibility of putting a protective barrier round the wreck to neutralise the effect of any explosion would be considered. Was it not time for a definite statement on progress? The Conservative MP for SE Essex, Mr Bernard Braine asked yesterday.

The Minister for Trade, Mr Michael Noble, said the possibility of a protective barrier was still being studied, and conclusions would be announced later this year.

## Ten-year wait for homes ends

Islington is planning changes in its housing policy which will give coloured families more chance of a council home. The council's social services committee has decided to abolish the ten-year rule which gave unfurnished tenants priority for housing over furnished tenants.

Under the rule, tenants of furnished accommodation had to live ten years in one home in the borough before they became eligible for rehousing by the council. The minimum waiting period for unfurnished tenants is two years.

The rule was criticised by the Islington Committee for Community Relations on the grounds that it excluded coloured families from council homes because they tended to be living in furnished accommodation.

Because of the heavy demand for large council houses, the rule will continue to apply for furnished tenants needing four, five, or six bedroom homes. But it will be phased out in the next few years as more larger homes become available.

## Priority for polys

By our Education Correspondent

A motion proposing that polytechnics and colleges should have priority over the universities in the development of higher education will be the first to be debated at the annual conference of the Conservative National Advisory Committee on Education on June 26.

Since motion at this affair are not chosen by chance, the fact that this has been put first suggests that there is a gathering weight of grassroots Conservative opinion which supports this priority.

## Esso checks security

As Liverpool relaxed after being threatened by naphtha, the Esso company yesterday began riverside recovery work and examined security at its plant. About 600,000 gallons of naphtha overflowed on Sunday, threatening thousands of people and causing the Mersey to be closed.

Yesterday an Esso spokesman in London said security was examined after any spillage. He reiterated that three "steering-wheel" type valves on a connecting pipe were opened by some "unauthorised person unknown" and that it had been left to the police to find out whether these were intruders or who they were. The police are not making any statements until they have completed their inquiries.

Meanwhile Mr John "Tiney" MP for Wavertree, who lives near the Dingle site, has sent

Czechoslovakia in 1961 and gave to officers of the Czech Intelligence Service technical notes which supplemented the photographs.

On the last count, of doing an act preparatory to the commission of an offence, Sir Peter alleged that on January 16, this year, Prager made arrangements in Prague by which he could pass information to a foreign agent. The prosecution alleged that these acts were also for the purpose of spying.

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Outlook cheerful: members of Lado, the Croatian Folk Ensemble, taking a look at London yesterday. The company, from Zagreb, opens a two-week season at Sadler's Wells Theatre today

## Soviet scientist for Oxford

A Soviet academician, Professor Lev Andreevich Artsimovich, has been invited to spend the Michaelmas term at Merton College, Oxford, as the first holder of the Sir Henry Savile visiting fellowship.

He is thought to be probably the most senior Soviet scientist yet to visit Oxford in an academic capacity.

The invitation resulted from a direct approach by the Warden and Fellows of Merton, and confirmation of acceptance has just been received.

The fellowship is intended to enable scholars of outstanding eminence to spend periods of up to a year in Oxford. It has been set up out of college funds and commemorates Sir Henry Savile, a famous Warden of the late sixteenth century.

Dr Christopher Watson, a Special Fellow of Merton, who has also been involved in this type of work and who, indeed,

## Hope for poisoned boy fades

A five-year-old boy sat up in bed in hospital in Edinburgh, yesterday, not knowing that doctors had practically given up hope of saving his life.

Last week he drank a weedkiller from a lemonade bottle while playing with his brother. The acidemician is one of the most widely known Soviet physicists, both because of his contribution to pure and applied physics research and because of the central position he occupies in the administration of Soviet science.

In addition to his position at the Kurchatov Institute, he has played an important role in the organisation of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, to which he was elected in 1953. For several years he has been head of the general and applied physics section of the academy.

Since the last war he has led a research project on controlled thermonuclear reactions, has also been involved in this type of work and who, indeed,

## Management of Farleigh to be changed

By NICHOLAS DE JONGH

The Sandhill Park Group Hospital Management Committee is relinquishing responsibility for running all hospitals under its jurisdiction. The committee was responsible for Farleigh hospital for the mentally handicapped.

The South-west Regional Board said yesterday that the decision did not signify in any way a lack of confidence in the management committee.

Farleigh hospital, at Flax Bourton, Somerset, was the subject of a committee of inquiry after three of its nurses were found guilty last year of ill-treating patients.

All hospital management committees are responsible for regional hospital boards. Under the change of arrangements the South-western Board is to hand over responsibility for Farleigh to the United Bristol Hospital Board.

The South-western Board said that this had been done because the United Bristol Hospital Board had no hospital for mentally handicapped under its jurisdiction, and the University of Bristol was engaged in research into the doctor-patient relationship. "It was logical to do this way."

Both the South-western Regional Hospital Board and the Sandhill Park Group hospital management committee were severely criticised by the Committee of Inquiry investigating Farleigh hospital.

It criticised the administrative and medical arrangements of the hospital as much as individual acts of ill-treatment. It

found evidence of policy disputes from which stemmed a situation where "the nurses were left in almost complete control without counterbalancing medical influence."

Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Social Services, originally asked the South-western Regional Hospital Board to consider the management of Farleigh. A spokesman for the Department said that Sir Keith did not plan to take any action over Farleigh "at the moment."

The recommended changes will mean that the Sandhill Park Group hospital management committee will cease to exist and that the South-western Board will be relieved of the responsibility for a hospital whose administration has been the cause for public concern.

The deputy secretary of the South-western Board, Mr Alan Hodder, stressed that there was no question of lack of confidence in the Sandhill committee.

Mr Hodder said that once Farleigh had been handed over the Sandhill Park Group would not have enough hospitals to administer. That was the only reason for dissolving it.

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**THOMAS WISEMAN on the meaning for art of the forthcoming Schlesinger film**

**'It may be that flesh itself is becoming unisex... literature is very dependent on the concept of sexual sin. Without it there wouldn't be much to write about'**

WHEN ten years ago Peter Finch played Oscar Wilde in a film made by Ken Hughes, homosexuality was still alluded to as the love that dare not speak its name. Now, of course, it does dare. In John Schlesinger's new film "Sunday Bloody Sunday," which is opening in London shortly, Peter Finch plays a homosexual Jewish doctor who shares his young lover with Glenda Jackson. We have moved on and can now be shown a great deal more than ten years ago, and yet curiously enough, in spite of the all-male clinches the love of the two men still does not speak its name.

What was previously unmentionable is now not considered worth mentioning. The film's supreme plumb lies in the fact that the subject just doesn't come up. When Murray Head as Miss Jackson's young lover leaves her bed to go to Finch's, the fact that the "other woman" is a man is not allowed to become an issue; the characters are all sophisticated enough not to draw attention to this detail. It's like those "liberal" films in which one of the

main parts is played by a Negro without anyone mentioning it.

Now it may be that Schlesinger has once again struck exactly the right attitude (as he did in "Midnight Cowboy"), that he has understood and captured the attitude of the young in these matters. It may be that the old distinctions of male and female are no longer relevant as long as you make love not war. It may be that flesh itself is becoming unisex and that passion has got to be all-purpose. I don't wish to question either the accuracy of Schlesinger's observation or the effectiveness with which he has made use of it; these are matters for the critics to discuss when the film opens. I want to take up a more general point—what is going to happen to literature and drama if all love is equal and those old distinctions of homo/hetero, sacred/profane, licit/illicit are discarded in favour of a great big universal love-in.

The fact is that literature is very dependent on the concept of sexual sin; without it, there wouldn't be much to write about. If all love was equally good there would be no need

for Camille to expire of consumption, and no particular poignancy in a man's love of a prostitute. Nobody could blame Marguerite Gauthier since she was doing it for bread (and caviar). Proust? Well, the fact that he gave his beloved mother's furniture to furnish the male brothel that he used to frequent would have to be regarded as a touchingly sentimental act. If all love is equally good, why not furnish the setting of your debauches with Mumma's precious furniture?

Zola's Nana, in so far as she made love not war, and frequently, would have to be regarded in an entirely different light: as a sort of anti-war demonstrator. As for Julien Sorel and all those other young men of literature who have made their way in the world by means of secret liaisons and adultery, their stories could be much more quickly told than formerly, since if all love is equally good they would have nothing to reproach themselves for, and authors could dispense with retribution and comeuppance. All those respected professors who have become hopelessly enamoured of barnmaids or chorus girls and ruined themselves

would no longer provide fat parts for the Emili Jannings of today, since no fall from grace would now be involved, and without that the parts aren't worth much. Anna Karenina, in the light of our present day understanding, would not need to have thrown herself under a train, and Oedipus needn't have torn his eyes out.

These thoughts arise as a result of observing that in "Sunday Bloody Sunday," which I take to be very much of the moment, nobody distinguishes between one kind of love and another. When Murray Head goes from the woman's bed to the man's we are given nothing so out of date as another side of his nature, nor are the sexual acts between the men differentiated from those between the man and the woman.

Even in the matter of positions they are alike. There is nothing at all queer about Finch's homosexuality. And as far as the young man is concerned, the message seems to be that to alternate between male and female lovers is the new thing, therefore no need to look for explanation and understanding in

terms of character. What's to be understood?

It may be that in depicting this kind of either/or sexuality Schlesinger is just showing the way that it is. I am in no position to challenge his research. But whether the attitude is to be attributed to the director or to his subject, I strongly suspect that this easy acceptance, this haunted cool, covers a great deal of inexpressible unease. I would say that one form of censorship has been replaced by another. What was previously suppressed by the official censorship as unspeakable is now glossed over by the sophisticated device of not being spoken of. Never does Miss Jackson raise with her lover the question of his homosexuality. That in itself is not treated as a problem in their relationship, or as a matter of any emotional concern to her.

There may be women so possessed of radical chic (as Tom Wolfe has called it in another context) that they can take this kind of attitude to their love life, but if so, I suspect it's a cover-up, think it's a way of keeping the whole subject decently buried.

## Defender of the faith

**Alexander Goehr, whose 'Triptych' has just been successfully performed, talks to Christopher Ford**

WHEN WALTER GOEHR, conductor and musical scholar, brought his baby son Alexander from Berlin to London in the early thirties he was steeped in the modern traditions of Schoenberg and Weill and Brecht, and was scarcely less comfortably at home in the world of Monteverdi. Disparate strands, perhaps; but they have been drawn together with a kind of inner logic in the Music Theatre Ensemble, of which Alexander Goehr is director and which was given a whole concert in this month's International Society of Contemporary Music festival to devote to his Triptych in the Queen Elizabeth Hall.

From the Schoenbergian line Alexander Goehr inherits a comparatively orthodox approach to serial composition though, he says, "the row can today be handled with such virtuosity that it can be made to do anything—even produce tonal music." From Weill comes a certain type of sinewy, astringent sound: something like that of the old Berlin Radio wind-band, consisting of the sort of instruments which would broadcast satisfactorily in 1925. Then there is Brecht, with his idea that there could be no effective theatre without music (a belief strongly taken up by Joan Littlewood nearer and more recently). "I come very much from the stable of Brecht," remarks Goehr, "and I'm happy to write songs for the theatre when I'm asked, which is not often. I can do it, too. But organised music in my more usual sense would make it less than popular."

Monteverdi fits into the design as a sort of patron saint. His "Combattimento di Tancredi e Clorinda" was originally intended to be mimed and, though rarely hitherto performed in this way, it has now become a basic part of the Music Theatre Ensemble's repertory. From the Nob theatre comes another strand: "You have a group of virtuosos, each of whom is asked to do what he does best and isn't asked to do what he can't do. Singers," Goehr adds, "don't act on the whole. I can do it, too. Messiaen, Goehr's most famous teacher, comes the notion that 'colour is the result of harmony, not of instruments,' an important point when your players are few.

In its outward and visible form Music Theatre consists of mimes and, on stage with them, instrumentalists and singers who, though they depict the characters of the play, are musically part of the band. The conductor, also, is visible; he and the other musicians are dressed in dark suits (nothing too ostentatious as red shirts or white ties). Stravinsky's "Soldiers Tale" ought obviously to receive passing homage.

The inner artistic need began to be satisfied when the opportunity came to set up something for the Brighton Festival in 1967. "I saw it as a half-way house between opera and concert music," says Goehr, "but I'm trying to revive opera rather than oppose it." Does opera need reviving, though, with all this bustle at Covent Garden? "Modern opera is mainly terrible. You see 'Wozzeck', 'Lulu', 'The Rake's Progress', and 'Oedipus'.... 'Midsummer Marriage' is a masterpiece in its way—a musical masterpiece, at least—and you see Britten. But what else do you see?

"We have no subsidy or support: if we do a couple of concerts at Edinburgh or Brighton that just buys us a week to work in. We merely give an idea of what could be done if only it were possible to get a company to work over a period. We have in this country the finest instrumentalists in the world, apart from in the United



picture of Alexander Goehr by Sally Fraser

States, and at the snap of your fingers, if you've got the money, you can get someone to play your music; but they have to play so many different things that it's hard for them to achieve a style. In the Music Theatre, though it's very small, I am the complete master. I could easily not do this and it wouldn't affect me personally in terms of performances or money. But at my sort of age you can just go on taking commissions, anything that comes along, which is like being a ship without a rudder, or you can induce activity by creating the outward form of what you want to do."

Goehr's own pieces for the ensemble tend to run just under half an hour each. They have a strong feeling of parable about them, and derive their texts from such works as the Bible, Plato's "Republic" and the autobiography of Obadiah the Proselyte, who was a twelfth-century Italian monk converted to Judaism. They also seem a lot more approachable than much contemporary music. "The fact that you're using colour and plastic images makes the appeal more direct," Goehr says, but he is now unmistakably a musical conservative, hate the term as he may.

Try to pin him down, stylistically, in time and place, and you appear to lose his interest. If not his courtesy: what does it matter? asks the patient expression on his face as he rocks to and fro in his chair. But then he does allow a few hints about his cast of mind. "You tell yourself that you can either be a Stockhausen or be a 'Me'—it's easy enough to say that operas and string quartets and symphonies are all for the birds, and to get a couple of tam-tam masturbators together and do it that way. But I don't like mentioning Stockhausen's name. It's mentioned too much, anyway, and he's a person

of such diminutive performance. Such a bore."

While he has written symphonies and concertos, Goehr says he is not much bothered about external forms. "I'm not interested in the hairy chested Robert Simpson approach which says 'I can still write symphonies in C major and to hell with all of you,' and I'm not interested in the poster approach of someone who lives in NW1 or NW3 and says this or that form is dead." (Actually he's NW1 himself, near the English Folk Dance and Song Society, which has no great appeal for him either. Then again he launches out on what he calls "negativism, as typified by Boulez: wholly fruitless." He goes on about the sort of people who falsify examples in their theoretical works to prove what they want: "They suppress things in the interests of 'purity of language,' but it's a bogus purity, a sort of narcissism."

Goehr, you may have noticed, has a pretty sharp tongue even by prevailing standards, and he tells a good tale as well. In his late teens, when he was at Berkhamstead School, he got involved with a Zionist-Marxist movement, and he went to stay with them for two years on a training farm in Essex, where people were prepared for kibbutz life. "Ultimately they sent me to Manchester, as a political agitator of some sort, believe it or not, to catch young Jews, root them out before they became tailors or whatever it was, and get them to work on the land. I had no success, of course, I've never rooted anyone anywhere in my life. But while I was in Manchester I met Richard Hall, who was teaching at the Royal Manchester College of Music, and, though I was more of a classicist at the time, I went to him there."

Joined by Peter Maxwell Davies,

Harrison Birtwistle, and John Ogden, all of whom came to the college, Goehr started the New Music Manchester group, much the most potent influence of its sort within modern British music. "All the important things in my life have happened as a result of coincidences," he adds, "and one finds the rationale for them afterwards—that Manchester was the best college to go to, and so on."

In spite of the Zionist connection he has never, he says, been a religious person in the usual sense, nor was his father nor his father before him. "But in the past three or four years I have become more interested in things Jewish. My 'Sonata About Jerusalem' arose from endless bullying by an elderly poetess in Jerusalem who used to write to me every week. The work has a disturbingly grim side, with a super-scription from Joel: 'The sun shall turn into darkness, and the moon into blood, before the great and terrible day of the Lord come.'"

I suggest that Goehr must have had an easy introduction to music. Was he hammering the piano at the age of three? "Yes, but I stopped when I was five." It's the only laugh he allows himself about this part of his life. "I had a difficult musical childhood. I never mastered any instrument properly. I had a big thing against music at one time, probably because I felt inadequate—my parents were both very good practical musicians and I couldn't join in. Later on, my father was rather ambivalent about my music. If I had any talent it was precisely the one he didn't have. So how does Alexander Goehr himself now face his father's special world of conducting? "I'm getting better at it. You get instant satisfaction from conducting. Composing's such a very lonely occupation: when you finish a work what can you do?—just send it off to the publisher and open a bottle of wine..."

Goehr, at 39, is a respectable and respected, prolific British composer. (British, he says, because he's affected by our institutions: certainly not German, though sometimes the Germans have tried to claim him on the birth qualification, especially since the success of his opera "Arden Must Die" at Hamburg). He is now preparing for a further spell of the academic life, as professor at Leeds, where he is due to take root in October. "I like doing something else—you can't be just a composer, not until you're about 60. If you've got a university department it has to be like a restaurant, with people coming to eat the dishes the place is famous for. There are certain things you can't get in an English university at the moment: string playing, old music instrumentalism, composition at post-graduate level."

When he was younger he felt a strong connection between new music and social progress. "I thought of myself as very left." Two of his early works set parts of Eisenstein's film scripts to music. But the past-tense is emphatic and, a bit cynically, he now adds: "old left rather than new left." You can readily imagine him, as an academic, "My music becomes partly defensive, of a tradition," he remarks. "There's a certain moral gain in defending language."

His detachment, to be sure, is enviable, unless perhaps you believe that blood should always flow red-hot. "I regard my compositions rather like I regard my children" (of whom he has three). "When they do well and win prizes I say 'hurray' and when they're neglected or they fail I feel sad." Carefully, choosing his words, he concludes: "You should purify yourself from the vanity of thinking that anything you write is going to last more than a few years. You can only try to make the boat seaworthy. Some boats last. Some quickly sink."

**'As black capital and skills accumulate the independent black cinema is evolving. In addition to Van Peebles, Ossie Davis and three other black directors recently began work on significant projects. 'Sweet Sweetback' is a milestone... it shows other black film-makers that they can work outside the traditional system'**

**Joseph Gelmis interviews Melvin Van Peebles**

MELVIN VAN PEEBLES, a pioneer of black cinema, sat at a window table at the automat watching the early-morning traffic go by on Times Square. There were more prostitutes than cars. "Street people," he said. "There are 19-year-old black kids running 30 girls at a time out from here. All they've got to keep the girls in line are their bodies and the jungle cunning they learned on the streets of Harlem."

Van Peebles is determined to make movies for and about street people. His "Sweet Sweetback's Baadasssss Song" (a title calculated to let blacks know it is for them) is the first major American film in the black idiom made totally outside the white power structure's control. In spite of hostile reviews from white critics, it is breaking box office records wherever it plays and seems likely to be one of the year's biggest successes.

For six decades, the US movie business has been lily-white (Van Peebles claims there isn't a black-owned theatre or distribution company in America). As black capital and skills accumulate, however, the independent black cinema is evolving. In addition to Van Peebles, Ossie Davis and three other black directors recently began work on significant projects. "Sweet Sweetback" is a milestone because it is outrageous and because it shows other black film-makers that they can work outside the traditional system.

To get the money to make "Sweet Sweetback," Van Peebles (who wrote, directed, produced, and starred) used all the cash he earned from "Watermelon Man," (\$70,000) as seed capital to impress a bank's loan officer, borrowed from underground sources, got a \$50,000 loan from the comedian Bill Cosby, persuaded a film laboratory to extend credit for what they thought was a low-budget pornographic picture (he ultimately owed the lab \$100,000), and manoeuvred around high-price union requirements with an inexperienced crew.

Van Peebles, who is 38, was the first Black American director. Though he answers questions about his life with an all-purpose answer—"I'm black"—his background is no secret. Born and bred in a Chicago slum, he started making short films in San Francisco, where he also worked as a cable-car operator and a post office employee. He tried to get work in Hollywood, and was offered jobs as a lift operator and parking attendant. He left for Europe, and studied astronomy in Holland. His debut as a director with "The Story of a Three-Day Pass" was made by a French rule that any novelist who wants to film one of his own books (he wrote five novels in French) must be given a director's union card. He got his bankroll from a government subsidy and a generous lady admirer.

The film was a success in Europe. Then Van Peebles returned to the US after 10 years, as a French delegate to the San Francisco Film Festival. Hollywood was embarrassed when he told how he had to go to France to be allowed to make his film. He subsequently turned down many offers in Hollywood before making "Watermelon Man," with a cast and script he wasn't crazy about. The film,

released last year, depicted the experience of a white racist who turned black. The year that "The Story of a Three-Day Pass" was released in America it got good reviews (1968). Hollywood decided to field an official colour barrier-breaker of filmdom. They chose a black, moderate "Life" photo grapher, Gordon Parks. His autobiographical film for Warner Brothers "The Learning Tree" was not typical of the black experience. It opened in 1969 to mixed notices.

Also under white auspices, the actor-writer Ossie Davis filmed a slam-bang, cops-and-robbers caper, "Cotton Comes to Harlem," on a budget reportedly around \$5 millions. It was a huge hit last year, partially with white audiences but overwhelmingly with blacks, who had never seen a film with such authentic ghetto life as a background.

To tap that profitable market, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer recently commissioned Parks to make a detective film, "Shaft." Several other black directors will make their debuts this year with white-financed films. Working outside the white studio structure, Ossie Davis shot his second film, "Kongi's Harvest," in Africa, but now no major American company wants to distribute it.

"To make my movie my way," said Van Peebles, "I had to be a mind blower. And I had to distribute it through a white outfit which has handled sex films until now. The brothers who work for the majors aren't free to tell it like it is." Van Peebles is the freest director in the fledgling black cinema because he has the expertise, the muscle, and the motivation to work outside the system and make films that are so ferocious and ethnic they may appeal only to US blacks and the third world market. He doesn't care. The result is that the euphoric black audiences at "Sweet Sweetback's Baadasssss Song" are a show in themselves. They respond with wholehearted emotion and enthusiasm, even shouting at the screen.

The film is about converting a politically unconscious gutter rat named Sweetback (that is, good lover) who performs in a brothel sex show for tourists into a radical. Van Peebles plays the lead. He says he couldn't find a black actor who was tough and adept enough and was willing to damage his reputation by playing the part.

Van Peebles insists that his film is not anti-white, as it has been called, but rather anti-racist. In its form—a manhunt film—"Sweet Sweetback" is really designed as a cathartic experience for blacks and a consciousness-expanding one for whites.

"People say, 'Melvin, you're so courageous,'" Van Peebles said. "I'm not courageous. I laid as flat as I could all my life and the Man kicked me anyway. So I might as well get kicked standing up. I'm very interested in getting the Man's foot off my ass. And the only way to do that is to get off the third world's ass. Blacks are thrilled by the film because it talks their language and doesn't make any copout. What I want to do with this film and any others that I make is to decolonise the black mind."

space to works of creative imagination than to works of evident visible beauty." At least such a policy includes John Fox's "Civic Magician"—a silvered rubbish dump bailing three skulled and dismembered spacemen hung under tattooed strips of sky. This, to be honest and in spite of its devastation, was one of the few works to get lost in. The rest could be observed conventionally—Marty Chalk's "Leaning" sculptures depending parasitically from the wall, Keith Milow's "Interference" hanging clinically succinct—or passed by. Far too much of the work is derivative, and if it isn't, it is rarely the best from the artist concerned and so small in quantity it says nothing.

Which makes you ask how has an exhibition of such ostensibly democratic purpose landed ostensibly wrapped and labelled out of the blue? Surely, if there are to be regional exhibitions, artists in the region should at least be able to know about them beforehand? And to submit work? But in this case the Arts Council's policy has been specifically not to advertise.

Questioned, the Arts Council reasons: "We wanted to keep the standard high. Even success would hardly be a justification: I have seen other exhibitions from a single art college. Questioned again, the Arts Council answers: "Our representatives know every artist of any standing."

## review

**LEEDS ART**

**Merete Bates**

## Art Spectrum

AT FIRST "Art Spectrum" makes nothing but sound structural sense. Carve up the country into regions; organise and pay for exhibitions of art happening in each; tour them round—why on earth hasn't it been done before? It's only when faced with the first "Art Spectrum North" at the Leeds City Art Gallery (until July 11) that doubts arise—not as to the Arts Council's original idea, but the way to carry it out.

The exhibition is, to put it bluntly, mediocre. More of the dregs than the cream of the pot. Give it to the organisers: "We have probably given more



# FASHION GUARDIAN

## Frocks for a summer evening

pictures at Osterley House by Frank Martin



There are plenty of summer party dresses in the shops now—pretty, feminine, informal frocks, reasonably priced. But it is well to remember that July sales are only two weeks away, after which the choice will not be so good. We picked three examples under £10 to photograph at Osterley Park, and also suggest that the Wallis Shops are a good hunting ground. At the moment, for instance, they have Provencal flower print midi dresses with ruffled contrast pinafores at £8.95, and also smocks in dark Provencal prints with cream lace details, full sleeves gathered to the wrist, at only £7.25.

Printed lawn smock dress (right), ribbon tied sleeves, various colours. £8.90 at Laura Ashley, 157 Fulham Road, S.W.3. Straw hat £1.25 at Martha Hill. Suede sandals £4.95 at Russell & Bromley.

Dacron/cotton dress by Shubette (far right), approx. £7.50 at Army & Navy Stores, Victoria, Bromley, Guildford; Polly's, Piccadilly, Manchester; Joan Barry, all branches; Frazer & Sons, Glasgow; James Howell, Cardiff.

Black face-look acrylic dress (left): other colours (completely washable and drip dry), approx. £8.50 at Martha Hill, 39/41 Marylebone High Street; Fenwicks, New Bond Street (only stock black or white). Hand embroidered choker, £1.75 at Martha Hill.

By Polly Peck (above), dress with draw-string neckline, blue or red print on natural background; approx. £9.85 at Polly Peck Shop, 37 New Bond Street and in Rackhams, Birmingham; Maya Boutique, London NW 3.



## Today's styles by tomorrow's designers by Alison Adburgham

THIS IS THE month when colleges of art put on their annual dress shows. The season opened last week with Kingston Polytechnic. Mrs Daphne Brooker, the young head of their School of Fashion, includes among her many original and enterprising qualities a talent for picking impressive backgrounds. Last June the Kingston dress show was held in the National Portrait Gallery; this time it was in the Reynolds Room at the Royal Academy, Burlington House. When I asked her what strings she pulled to obtain permission, she replied "I just asked."

Kingston's reputation stands very high in the fashion world. Last spring they swept the board at the International Young Fashion Design Contest at St Gallen, sponsored by the Swiss textile industry. This was followed later in the year by a remarkable victory at Frankfurt in an international contest sponsored by Fur Sie Magazine: there were entries from 13 countries, and Kingston came first in three categories, second in the fourth category, and carried away the overall prize.

The contest was timed to be held during the week of Interstoff, the great fabric trade fair at Frankfurt, and the students were able to study

the fabrics there and talk to textile people from many countries. Then next week, the Vienna Fashion School celebrates its twenty-fifth anniversary, and has invited six students from Kingston to be their guests and to show a range of clothes in Austrian fabrics during the celebrations.

Some of these models were included in the fashion show at Burlington House, and Mrs Brooker said that the variety of fabrics donated to the college by manufacturers at home and abroad had been a great stimulus during the year's work. There were volleys by Mettler of Switzerland, tartans by Heather Mills, denim by Bairdrex, fur fabric by Mairn, Liberty print fabrics, suedes by Alma and by Pitardis. The way in which clothing manufacturers and textile concerns now cooperate with many colleges of art is enormously helpful in bridging the divide between college and the first job in commerce. A great deal of the work at Kingston is done as projects with outside cooperation, and all the part-time lecturers are people professionally involved in the trade. A group of fur coats in the show was designed by Margaretta Wight, a third-year student who is already working some of her time with Connaught Furs, in whose regular collection Margaretta's designs are included. Then earlier this year

Wallis gave prizes for a range of spring and summer coats, and some of Kingston's designs were put into production to sell in the Wallis shops.

Knitwear is the most on-coming field in fashion now, and Erica Budd is one of the most on-coming knitwear firms. Managing director Stuart Peters had the idea of approaching Monsanto Textiles with the suggestion that students of Kingston should be invited to design a small collection in their Arclan knitwear yarns within the main Erica Budd range. The students went to Monsanto's development centre at Leicester to study knitting techniques and knitwear machines at work, and some Monsanto workers came down to Kingston.

Eventually 12 models were chosen to go into the Erica Budd range for Spring 1972. Bernadette Cook, who had two designs chosen, won a visit to Milan for the Comis Knitwear Fair, plus £20 pocket money; Julia Scoging won a visit to the Paris prêt-à-porter collections plus £15 pocket money; and Jenny Hare won a third prize of £35. But the most interesting idea is that a special commercial prize will be given by Erica Budd for the outfit that attracts the largest number of buyers' orders.

Some time ago on this page I deplored the fact that so many young

designers today seem to look backwards and to draw their "inspiration" as they like to call it, from earlier periods; so I am particularly happy to report that Kingston students, on their showing last week, look forward. Naturally they are not designing in a vacuum, and one saw influences from Saint Laurent's forties look and from the peasant movement that is so much with us—also from Jean Muir, particularly in the soft suede clothes and in dresses echoing what I call her Bloomsbury Group look. Nor was the layered look left out, with short sleeves on top of long sleeves, and aprons and pinafores and things tied on, and smocks.

But the interpretation was imaginative, and there was a great deal of original thinking in witty designs that were yet well controlled within the discipline of wearable clothes—or if wearable is too damning a word to the young, let us say commercially viable clothes.

HORNSEY COLLEGE OF ART is not having a dress show this term, but they are having their Diploma Exhibition this week in which third year students show their work for final assessment, and this can be visited by anyone who wishes. It is at the Cat Hill Building, Cockfosters, East Barnet, until Friday.

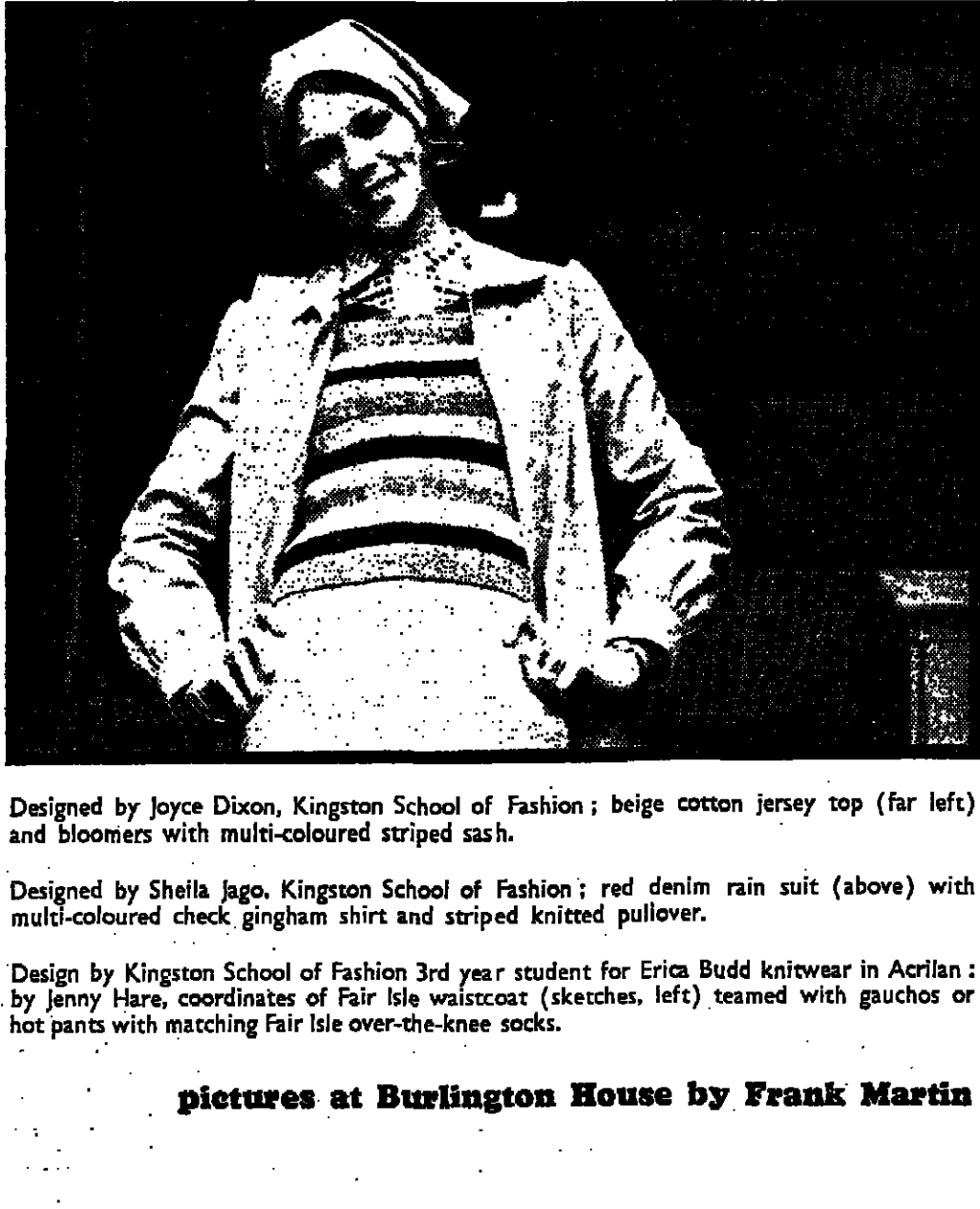
Hornsey has had some great successes this year: Marie-France Larsson was awarded first prize in the Eurofashion Competition held in Yugoslavia against competitors from many European countries: £500 for travelling to fashion centres such as Rome, Paris, and New York, together with a £200 Swedish prize as the best Swedish entry. Last year Marie-France also won a major prize at the Swiss Fabrics Young Fashion Design Contest. Then at the Royal Society of Arts Design Bursar Exhibition last month Hornsey students won three bursaries; Wendy Dagworth for women's fashion, Barbara Joseph for men's wear, and Saroj Pishavadia, a textile student, won a major bursary with a wallpaper print design. The bursaries have to be used for travel to European fashion centres during the summer vacation.

CAMBERWELL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS held their Diploma Exhibition of the work of textile students in the Celanese House Fashion Theatre early this month. And a very stimulating exhibition it was. It often seems unfair to me that designers of fashion fabrics get so little kudos compared with successful designers of clothes.

All fashion must start with fabrics,

and it is from the new fabrics offered to them that dress designers visualise the shape of clothes to come. Yet unless a fabric designer is also a dress designer (as, for instance, Emilio Pucci) his name is usually unknown to the general public.

Mr Dixon, head of the print and weave departments of Camberwell School of Art, says they are encouraged that industry is showing more awareness of the potential usefulness of art school graduates, and that during the past two years industry has provided constructive practical experience of the kind that is relevant to the position of a designer in society today. Some very good contacts were made with commercial firms by the students during the diploma exhibition, although not as many visitors from textile concerns came as they could wish. Some of the third year students go on to postgraduate courses. John Hinchcliffe, who has recently spent two months at the Konstfakolan school of art in Stockholm, his expenses being generously contributed to by fellow students, has won a place at the Royal College of Art, Jane Price, whose printed fabrics I particularly admired for their romantically dramatic quality, has already had an interview at Covent Garden, and will almost certainly be lost to everyday fashion.



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pictures at Burlington House by Frank Martin

Designed by Joyce Dixon, Kingston School of Fashion; beige cotton jersey top (far left) and bloomers with multi-coloured striped sash.

Designed by Sheila Jago, Kingston School of Fashion; red denim rain suit (above) with multi-coloured check gingham shirt and striped knitted pullover.

Design by Kingston School of Fashion 3rd year student for Erica Budd knitwear in Acrilan: by Jenny Hare, coordinates of Fair Isle waistcoat (sketches, left) teamed with gauchos or hot pants with matching Fair Isle over-the-knee socks.



## Lame duck or phoenix?

The Cabinet's decision to let Upper Clyde Shipbuilders go bankrupt can be justified only if Mr Davies succeeds in mitigating the unemployment caused and in regrouping the UCS yards into a more efficient company. There can be no excuse otherwise for a decision to allow a semi-nationalised concern to go bankrupt while the unemployment rate in Scotland is 9.6 per cent. If the Government's action means the loss of 8,500 jobs at UCS and of 10,000 to 12,000 more at UCS suppliers then the Government's decision is wasteful and inhuman. Upper Clyde Shipbuilders had achieved very large improvements in productivity. They had a £90 millions order book and were confident of making a profit on it. This enterprise is not an asset which Britain, let alone the Clyde, can afford to throw away for whatever reason.

Fortunately and perhaps inevitably, politics being what they are, the Government seems to intend to behave less brutally and more sensibly than Mr Davies's statement to the Commons might suggest. Privately the word goes round that the Cabinet will pay the UCS wage bill for the next two months. The Government is also willing, later on, to use public money to launch whatever new enterprise emerges to take UCS's place. The conditions will be that the new enterprise or enterprises will have other names, and the Government will help them but will not own them. This could turn out to be the quiet compromise which will enable the Government to compound its dislike of public ownership with its duty to Scotland.

Nevertheless the Government has not yet proved that it can do what Mr Davies has promised. "It is clearly right (he told the Commons) that without prejudice to the creditors' interests the Government should seek to ensure the minimum dislocation of current production and the preservation of as much employment as possible and as many of those assets as can be expected to have a viable and prosperous future." Mr Davies also mentioned money. In effect the Government believes that it

—and the liquidator—can succeed where the board of UCS has failed. After that, if Mr Davies has been correctly understood, the Government will withdraw, leaving a healthy duck behind it.

Mr Davies must be held to this pledge, and to the first part as well as to the second. Doctrines about public ownership—or about anything else—are less important than jobs. Britain cannot afford to waste the capacity to create wealth by keeping men idle. It cannot afford to waste money on unemployment pay. And no Government ought to be complacent about an act which sends skilled men to lose their dignity on the dole. Upper Clyde Shipbuilders was, no doubt, an irritating responsibility for any Minister. The directors repeatedly asked for and got the very last handout of public money. They have failed to make a profit yet. And the Government, as a major shareholder, was partly responsible.

On the other hand the company's failings were not the workers' fault. UCS had rationalised production and had raised productivity until, in some sections of the work, its record was the best in the country. A shipyard that is now producing as much with 7,500 manual workers as it used to produce with 13,500 has moved a long way into the twentieth century. If, after all this, the yards simply close the Government will not easily persuade shipyard workers anywhere to continue to improve their productivity. Mr Davies may be right when he says, in effect, that UCS would never have made a profit (although the directors say otherwise). He may be right in supposing that the UCS yards can be reorganised into something more efficient. But he has not yet proved either point. His statement leaves many questions to be answered. The most important concern his plans for "bringing about a reconstruction in whatever groupings may prove to be most expedient." These plans must succeed. Otherwise the Government will have destroyed an asset without building anything to take its place.

## Re-election by arrangement

The presidential election in South Vietnam does not take place until October, but already the infighting has begun. The details of the present picture will undoubtedly change between now and then, Vietnamese politics are almost hopelessly fragmented. Alliances and postures can come and go overnight. The issues are force-grown in the hot-house of the war situation of Indo-China and the influence of the United States. Inevitably popular feelings are largely ignored.

The United States must be somewhat surprised—not to say embarrassed—at the measures President Thieu is taking to ensure re-election. He already commands overt and covert American support. The constitution gathers considerable power in his office. A large part of the voting population in the Civil Service and armed forces has plenty to gain from his continuing in power. He has already made extensive tours of the countryside to show the government as a living force in existence outside the cities. He has shown himself to be a tactician skilled enough, in spite of lacking a popular following, to play off the political groups against each other to his advantage.

His recent Cabinet reshuffle—seen as a move to increase his support—follows the passing of new electoral laws which amount virtually to a two-tier presidential election. Prospective candidates are required to obtain nomination from forty senators and deputies, or 100 provincial councillors. There were too many candidates in

1967's election, when eleven stood and Thieu was elected on just over one-third of the votes. There may be too few this time. The latest move is likely to make it hard for any other candidate to emerge.

The relationship between the United States and South Vietnam means that whatever the result or the method there will be accusations of interference. The Americans have a dilemma, however. President Thieu carries all their hopes in Vietnamisation. He holds the key to a withdrawal with honour. But as long as he remains, negotiations on a long-term settlement are as unlikely as Thieu's hopes of grinding Hanoi down militarily. Thieu appears to be hoping to attain a position like that of the repeatedly elected President Park of South Korea. But South Korea is conveniently insulated by sea from the sort of infiltration South Vietnam faces from Cambodia and Laos. Thieu's present long-term aims may be out of line with those of the United States.

If they can avoid excluding each other, opposition to President Thieu could come from Vice-President Ky and General Duong Van Minh, who was credited with causing the 1963 coup. Ky, openly weary of his forced marriage with Thieu, is adopting strangely unhelpful views and striking a responsive chord in calling for an all-Vietnamese solution to the war. They are being encouraged by the United States to stand to give the elections an air of plausibility. Not for the first time a super-Power patron is finding the game of a client's internal politics hard and awkward to play.

## All revisionists now

At a time when the Sino-Soviet split was no more than a small tear in the wallpaper, Chinese-Yugoslav relations were extremely frosty. Chairman Mao repeatedly accused the Yugoslavs of revisionism even when Mr Khrushchev was trying to patch up the Soviet quarrel with Belgrade. For their part the Yugoslavs denounced China's "adventurism." Now things have changed dramatically. The Yugoslav Foreign Minister, Mr Mirkovic, is in Peking being assured that Yugoslavia can count on China "in its struggle to preserve national independence and State sovereignty." Future Soviet overlordship is the obvious problem.

It is a small incident in itself. But this visit and that of President Ceausescu of Rumania are symbolic indications of how relations within what used to be called the world Communist movement have altered. The parties still profess solidarity when they want to, but there is now no going back on "polycentrism." Now, more than ever, national interests override party considerations.

China is ready to forgive and forget Yugoslav revisionism when it sees that Yugoslavia is in difficulties. The Yugoslavs are happy to accept Chinese support at a time when Soviet ideological

pressures are increasing. The old rumours that the Russians are hoping for some favourable change in Yugoslavia when President Tito departs have reappeared. The Yugoslavs have complained that in Moscow the Soviet Union is bringing out old Cominform émigrés from Yugoslavia to denounce the country at public lectures, saying it is in chaos and needs a "return to a system of firm party administration." Belgrade alleges that the Soviet secret police is fomenting disorder inside the country.

The Chinese rapprochement with Yugoslavia is more unexpected than the links between China and Rumania. From an ideological point of view Rumania never departed from orthodoxy. It always deplored the Sino-Soviet split. Although there was some coolness after Chou En-lai's visit to Bucharest in 1966, it was a minor wrangle. But in 1964 Chou En-lai was accusing "the Tito clique" of being "a special unit of American imperialism." He was speaking in Albania, and added that Yugoslavia was trying to overthrow the Albanian leaders. As proof that that episode too is over President Tito yesterday appointed his first ambassador to Albania. That is one more alliance of necessity forged by fear of an interfering Soviet Union.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

**CHESHIRE:** Two insects are conspicuous just now, although in quite different ways. In my garden, orange-tips, one of the most attractive of butterflies, are on the wing. The brightly coloured male is easily recognisable but the female might be taken for a cabbage white until it settles, when the delicate green marbling of its underwings at once distinguishes it from every other British butterfly. Orange-tips are doubtless attracted to the garden by a liberal supply of daisy-violet and lady's-smock, two of their favourite food-plants. Incidentally, the caterpillars tend to be cannibals, an unpleasant trait in the young of such a beautiful butterfly. The other insect is the common swift, a small brown-marked moth which comes to the lighted windows and which, when it enters the house, will frequently fall to the floor, shamming death. The caterpillars are grub-like creatures, feeding upon the roots of grass and other plants and can be quite destructive. There seems little doubt that sparrows are increasing now that they have full legal protection and have even begun to haunt quite built-up districts. A friend from Cheshire has told me that recently she was watching a fully-fledged young blackbird on her lawn when a male sparrowhawk seized it and was gone in a flash. It seemed, so my friend says, to roll over the hedge-top and the strong sunlight lit up its underparts which were a rich gold patterned with red.

L. P. SAMUELS

WHEN the Roman Catholic Ministry can no longer hold a priest like Fr Kenneth Allan, who announced his decision to leave and get married on Sunday, it becomes obvious that something is seriously wrong with the organisation and structure of the ministry. People do not give up a way of life which they have followed for more than twenty-five years—and in which they have been remarkably successful—over trifles.

And Fr Allan is not alone. There is a small but steady trickle of priests leaving the ministry, often to get married. In this country, where exact figures are not available, they may amount to as many as 100 a year. In Holland it has been more dramatic: over the past three years 850 priests, or about 8% of the total, have left the ministry.

Many of them, too, like Fr Allan, have been notably effective priests—not at all the kind of men the church can afford to lose from the ranks of its ordained. And fewer and fewer young men are coming forward to take their place. It is not simply a question of celibacy, of the Roman Catholic Church's insistence that its priests should be unmarried at ordination and stay unmarried throughout their ministry. The insistence on retaining compulsory celibacy is symptomatic of a general rigidity of approach which eventually makes men like Fr Allan decide they can carry on no longer.

Even a slight relaxation of the present rules—by, say, allowing married men to be ordained priests—will undoubtedly have a radical effect on the present pattern of ministry. The church's financial resources may be shrouded in mystery, but even where the church is richest they will hardly stretch to the maintenance of a full-time priesthood of married men with families to support. This will mean that, increasingly, priests of the future will be worker-priests whose ministry is a voluntary sparetime activity.

They will no longer be quite so totally dependent on the institution, and this in turn will free them from many of the institutional pressures which lie at the root of the present malaise.

The idea of married Roman Catholic priests may seem fanciful—apart from the handful of former ministers of other churches whom present rules

Every year the Roman Catholic Church is losing priests who want to marry, and fewer young men are coming forward to take their places. After Father Kenneth Allan's week-end announcement that he would join the drain, ROBERT NOWELL examines the options open to a Church which for centuries has insisted on celibacy in its ministers.

## Holy deadlock



allow to combine marriage and the ministry, and the married priests of the Eastern Churches in communion with Rome. But in fact the question is no longer whether the church will change its discipline. The question is when this change will take place and how far it will go.

For a start, there is the decline in the numbers of priests which is beginning to affect even countries which have always had a sufficient supply of clergy. Elsewhere, in areas such as Latin America and Africa, there is a long-standing shortage of priests—a shortage grave enough seriously to threaten the existence of a church that depends so largely on its ordained ministry. In the long run these facts will convince even the most passionate defender of the present discipline that something must be done.

Meanwhile, priests all over the world are asking for the ordination of married men. At

their meeting in Geneva in April delegates representing priests from all over Europe favoured such a step as an "authentic enrichment" of the church's life. Their colleagues in the US had earlier gone further and overwhelmingly supported a proposal that would give existing priests complete freedom to marry.

This autumn an opportunity to change the rules and allow married priests will arise with the meeting in Rome of the Synod of Bishops. Whether the Synod will take this opportunity is another matter. Composed as it is of the elected delegates of national conferences of bishops throughout the world, it will reflect the views of its constituents, and these seem rather conservative. Thus in response to the vote of US priests favouring change, two leading American prelates—Cardinal Shehan of Baltimore and Cardinal Krol of Philadelphia—reaffirmed their support of the traditional discipline of celibacy.

Nor is much hope of change held out in the study document on the priesthood, circulated to the world's bishops in preparation for the Synod. This simply repeats, almost word for word, the rather dusty answer the Pope gave last year to the Dutch request for a change in the law: a reaffirmation of celibacy as the norm coupled with a grudging admission of the possibility of ordaining married men in areas such as Latin America where there is a serious shortage of priests.

In fact, there does not seem to have been very much evolution in bishops' views over the past year. In the spring of 1970, with very few exceptions, they were loud in their support for the Pope and his reply to the Dutch bishops. And the Pope himself has repeatedly made it plain how strongly he is opposed to any fundamental change in the present law. Nor did he help matters when just before Easter he compared priests who leave the ministry and marry to Judas Iscariot—surely the worst insult any Christian can level against another.

The Roman Catholic Church thus faces the danger of a division on this subject developing between bishops and priests. The bishops did however commit themselves six years ago at the Vatican Council to the idea of consultation, to listening to what priests (and lay people) have to say—especially on matters which affect them and which they know something about.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Labour's view of Market deal

Sir.—Your second leader on June 8 is an example of the continuous brainwashing we must expect right up to the moment of the parliamentary vote on entry into the Common Market. Like most of the press you assume that "the terms will be right." What grounds can you possibly have for that assumption when it is clear every time Mr Rippon returns from one of his forays abroad that he has no firm information for the House, that he is not in a position to say anything at all reassuring in respect of any of the burning issues that the nation is so concerned about in fact all he does say is "Let's get it and then we can discuss all this later on." What sort of basis is this for a proper business deal? Do you really expect the nation to accept such feeble arguments? Do you really believe this to be serious negotiation to get the best terms for Britain?

You claim that it would be "foolish" for the Labour Party to impose a three-line whip against entry because the Labour Government applied for

membership in order to find out the terms in 1967. Are you arguing that come what may, whatever the terms are, the Labour position is precluded from voting against them with all its strength because of their application? This would be a betrayal of Labour's stand ever since 1963 when it was made clear by party conference that certain conditions must be met before entry could be considered.

As it appears certain that those conditions cannot be met, and that safeguards will not be provided, and as it becomes clearer every week that additional problems are lying just below the surface that Mr Rippon appears quite unaware of, it seems quite incomprehensible that the opposition should contemplate making entry possible for this Tory Government, especially as the overwhelming majority of the British people oppose entry.

The Labour Party has to pay the highest regard to the views of its own members, of trade union members and of working people of all parties—and the minority of marketeers in the

Parliamentary Labour Party owe the same duty to the people of Britain as the rest of us.

Three line whips have been imposed before on issues where many Labour members of Parliament could claim exemption on grounds of conscience. There was a three line whip in 1967 when the Labour Government decided to apply again in order to find out what the terms of entry would be. I do not remember a leader in the House saying that I am you seriously suggesting that on the fundamental issue of entry into the world market, when the terms can already clearly be assessed in all their lasting and onerous effect on the British people, that there should not be a three line whip? You cannot be serious!

The Labour leadership is not so spineless that it will not recommend the party to take a stand on this vital issue. It could never hold up its head again at any election in the foreseeable future nor would it last long if it failed to take a firm stand.—Yours faithfully, Renée Short, House of Commons.

### Prisons and the Home Secretary's sense of priorities

Sir.—Your editorial comment (Guardian, June 11) on the Home Secretary's attitude to the use of prisons is to the point but, in the circumstances, rather unkind.

At a conference concerned with the treatment of habitual offenders held on May 26, the Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office forecast, with cautious optimism, the expansion of after-care hostels by the addition of 70 places this year and a further 500 places later subject to review. Set against this the complacent urbanity with which the Home Secretary predicts an increase of between 22,000 to 27,000 in the prison population by the end of this decade is staggering. He proposes capital investment for new prisons of £10.5 millions this year, rising to £25 millions in 1974-5, a figure which does

not take into account the annual cost of the prison department which, at 1969-70 prices, would be a conservative £75 millions per annum should prisons have to cater for 67,000 people.

While one must welcome some capital improvements by way of provision of new prisons so that men are no longer sequestered unproductively in the sort of limbo epitomised by the institution in which I work, one can only deplore the Home Secretary's sense of priorities. The Home Secretary is committed to expand, is badly in need of funds, is badly in need of its salary structure, lamentable though that is, but also in respect of the resources and personnel it requires to make it effective as the one area of penal provision which is uniquely placed to make a posi-

tive, constructive contribution to the urgent problem of containing crime within the community. This means providing and supporting a wide range of accommodation facilities, sheltered workshops, and day occupation centres as well as leisure facilities and clubs.

The Probation Service is committed to reducing the prison population. It is ironic that the Home Secretary is planning to invest three times the annual cost of the Probation Service in building prisons in order to increase the number of men held there—eventually to release them to the care of a service that has scant resources to help them.—Yours faithfully, G. A. Read, Senior Probation Officer, HM Prison, Pentonville, London N 7.

### Looking after pennies for charity

Sir.—Although it was taken during hours when many people were not at home, a recent house-to-house charity collection of old pennies and threepenny pieces proved very rewarding. The result, alas, had a gloomy side. It showed very conclusively that perhaps a million pounds' worth or more of these coins will be wasted unless a nationwide rescue operation is entered upon.

To waste these pennies and threepenny pieces is to deny them to many very needy causes. There may be reasons for keeping a few—collection pieces, souvenirs—but to keep them without reason would point to a social shortcoming and millions of social ills would amount to a social crime which can be lessened

only by individual resolve to have no part in it.

Unwanted coins should go to charities. Children must put them to school collections on a named day, say the last of the current term. Housewives should take them with them when shopping and put them in one of the boxes so many helpful shopkeepers provide. Others should take them to factories, workshops, colleges etc., to be placed at the disposal of welfare officers.

These coins should be made to serve their turn. They did not fall from the skies.—Yours faithfully, J. P. McKeown, 4 Red Oak Close, Orpington, Kent BR6 8BH.

### Case work

Sir.—If the indicative Coleman had done his homework, the subjunctive Rasputin might have enlightened him in the small matter of a votive. Even at 5.15 a.m. the Holy Spirit would expect: *Veni sancte spiritus.*

Which calls to mind the story of the parish priest who constantly mispronounced the word "Lavabo" at Mass. Being corrected by an exasperated curate, he replied: "Young man, I know an ablative case when I see one."—Yours sincerely, (Brother) Augustine Coreoran, St Cassian's College, Wellingborough, Northants, Newbury, Berks.

DAVID STEEL was recently among the first group of British MPs to visit the Democratic Somali Republic since the military coup of October, 1961. Here he describes the country's development under the government of General Mohammed Siad Barre.

## Self-help Somali style

THE Somali Republic came into being as an independent country in 1960 as an amalgamation of former British Somaliland and Italian Somalia. Its population is roughly three millions scattered over 250,000 square miles, 70 per cent of whom are nomadic peoples. Relations between Britain and Somalia have been somewhat chequered ever since independence. In 1963, diplomatic relations were broken off over the British Government's decision to retain the Northern Frontier District, largely peopled by Somalis, in the new independent state of Kenya.

Relations were restored in 1968, but without the former annual budgetary aid of £1½ millions. In October 1969, following pervasive corruption and political manipulation the army took over from the civilian government, placing Prime Minister Egal and most of his cabinet colleagues under house arrest. (By a quick of fate we stayed in the luxurious private villa which Egal was constructing for himself when deposed). Since the revolution by the army, relations have been continued uneasily despite the presence in Mogadishu of an exceptionally able British Ambassador in James Bourne, and in London of Anglophile Somali Ambassador Ahmed Haji Dualeh.

Britain's decision to sell arms to South Africa has in Somalia as elsewhere in Africa predictably created understandable and unnecessary ill-will towards this country. There was also some suspicion shared by Somalia, though quite unfounded, that Britain might have assisted the coup against Milton Obote in Uganda. There is further irritation that we have associated ourselves with the American proposal to build a communication base on the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia without so much as consulting the Government of the Somali Republic—the nearest mainland territory—on the proposal.

The military government consists of a 20-strong Supreme Revolutionary Council presided over by General Mohammed Siad Barre. He is no iron despot. Several times in conversation he has used phrases like "I am authorised to say..." or "This is my own opinion, not necessarily the government's." He makes frequent protestations about being simply a soldier and wishing to return to barracks—though in fact he has never left them since he rules from there rather than State House. This desire I have no doubt is genuine, but the least satisfactory aspect of our talks was the failure to hazard even a rough estimate as to when civilian rule might return, or so much as a possible intention to release the minor detainees.

The regime is also curiously nervous, fearing a counter-revolution from some unstated quarter. The security measures which accompanied us round the country were extraordinary. Armed police or soldiers were discreetly everywhere, and on our tours outside the capital required all traffic to pull into the side of the road as we passed. Soon after we left the country, the Vice-President, who had sat totally silent through our two-hour meeting with the President, was arrested together with several members of the SRC for "counter-revolutionary activities."

Despite this apparent insecurity, the military government has appointed a number of civilian ministers to carry out their policies. Prominent among these is the young Foreign Secretary, Omar Arteh Galib who has already made his mark as Chairman of the OAU Council of Ministers. Clever, intelligent and far-sighted, he talks wistfully of the OAU becoming in due course an all-Africa federal body. In the event of a return to civilian rule—and the new Parliament building is still being erected—it would not be surprising to find him at the head of a new government.

He, and all members of the Government, have had to take a 50 per cent cut in salary as an example to the people. "Self-help" is their slogan, strangely reminiscent of "stand on your own two feet." In a country with very little stable employment, the self-help schemes are impressive. Schools, hospitals, sports-grounds, mosques, irrigation schemes are being constructed by gangs of men for whom food, clothing and accommodation is provided for six months. The speed and scale of these developments since the revolution is remarkable. There is extensive experimentation in the potential of agriculture.

The country is pursuing a neutralist policy. They recognise both Germans, and the fury of the West Germans, and Soviet-registered ships have been seen in Hanoi. It is ironic that the Americans, they profess no begging bowl but accept help without strings when it is supplied. Thus America, Italy, Germany, Russia and China have all assisted with specific capital projects such as roads, ports, a university, factories and equipment for the forces. Britain's aid is limited to technical assistance in the form of a handful of hard working vets and teachers at an annual cost of £200,000.

It would be silly to over-rate Russian or Chinese influence, but if our Government's "Reds in the Indian Ocean threat" is to be taken seriously, they might look more carefully at the strategic geographical position of the Somali Republic.

The "underdeveloped world" is a dangerous generalisation. Compared to Somalia, Kenya is a developed country whose resources are simply not fully tapped or properly distributed among the people. Somalia's literate population is less than 1 per cent. Her infant mortality rate in the first three years is over 30 per cent. The subsistence diet is camel's milk and little else for the majority of people. Since English is to be the official second language we could at least help further with textbooks.

It would be splendid if the British Government could consider also some capital aid here where the need is so great, where a little goes a long way and where other countries have done so much. I couldn't help feeling that we should have something more to show as a permanent British contribution besides the 1964 splendour of the stone-built Government House at Hargeisa and the last governor's Humber Pullman.

Diplomats often employ Samuel Pepys\* as their secret agent



\* Regd. Trade Mark for Superb Sherry only at

Sam's Chop House

Back Pool Fold, Manchester, 2.

Handwritten signature: "J. P. McKeown"



# Iceland at the giddy limits

MICHAEL LAKE on the fishing fracas

ICELAND has not yet given notice that she intends to extend her fishing limits to 50 miles, but already the fishermen of England, not to say Scotland, are showing signs of galloping apoplexy.

The word went around on Sunday that the Icelanders had, in fact, lowered the boom. This was inconceivable, since Sunday was election day and the timing of the extension of fishing limits was a key issue.

The coalition Government of Conservatives and Social Democrats, in power for 12 years, wanted a free hand to decide whether to extend the limits to a depth of 400 metres on the Icelandic shelf, or to the limits of economic exploitation of seabed deposits, or to 50 miles, without any time set.

It seemed likely, furthermore, that the coalition wanted to abide by the 1961 agreement which ended the "cod war" with Britain by giving Britain six months' notice of any changes and

referring any disputes to the International Court of Justice in The Hague.

The Opposition wanted a unilateral extension of the fishing limits to 50 miles by September 1, 1972, at the latest, and before the scheduled United Nations conference on the Law of the Sea in 1973.

Yesterday the coalition Government resigned, having lost its overall majority, and provided the three main position parties can agree on a wider programme of government than fishing limits, they are in.

There is, in fact, likely to be a government crisis in Reykjavik for some time while the opposition parties try to form a new administration and while the coalition tries to survive by bringing in a Communist splinter

group, the Liberal and Left Union, which holds the balance of power. So the 50-mile limit row is not likely to burst forth in all its spume for some time yet; the issue itself, however, is still very much alive and raises important questions for Iceland and her fishing neighbours.

Fishing, backed by impressive technology, provides about 70 per cent of Iceland's exports, on which she survives. In common with Britain, Norway, and other countries, the Icelanders are extremely concerned about over-fishing, and they are prepared to play fast and rough to conserve what to them is a vital raw material.

The big question Iceland poses is whether or not the fish feeding on a continental shelf belonging to a specific mainland should be treated as

part of that mainland's natural resources, like coal or bauxite, and thus subject to the control of the mainland's government.

The Icelanders say, with disarming logic, that if the French can control their own granary, why cannot the Icelanders control their own equally, indeed even more important, fisheries? The trouble with this argument, however appealing it may be, is that it offends the principle of the freedom of the high seas and can be so flexible in its application that it becomes difficult to measure with international approval, and even more difficult to police.

Furthermore, a decision by Iceland to give herself exclusive fishing rights within a 50-mile limit—when extended around islands and

rocky outcrops effectively extends the boundary by considerably more miles—means social upheaval among those who regularly fish in Icelandic waters.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries says that an average 15 to 20 per cent of the total British catch of wet fish comes from Icelandic waters. Skipper Tom Nielsen, secretary of the Hull Trawler Officers Guild said yesterday that a 50-mile limit would push British trawlers right off the shelf and make fishing impossible. Even if fishing were possible British trawlers would be exposed to severe winter weather and unable to seek shelter quickly.

Mr Anthony Crosland, MP for Grimsby and former President of the Board of Trade and latterly Labour's regional

overlord, described the Icelandic attitude as "monstrous." He warned that it would have a catastrophic effect on the precarious prosperity of the fishing industry and throw more men out of work in Grimsby at a time when there was already serious redundancy in the food processing industry.

The fishermen are particularly annoyed that the Icelanders would try to land their exclusive harvest in the rich British market. They might even try to stop them. But Britain needs the fish.

The issue is coming to a head when British fishermen are already frothing at the EEC fishing policy which, even if Britain's demand for concessions is successful, means reducing income from fishing limits from twelve to six miles.

But when the Icelanders realise they may need all the sympathy they can get for a request for a trade agreement with an enlarged Common Market, including free entry for their fish and fish products, they may not be so ready to take unilateral action on the 50-mile limit and make enemies. On the other hand, Iceland successfully annexed a threat to leave NATO and expel the Americans from their base at Keflavik if they did not get their way in the 1958-61 "cod war."

The answer seems to be much better understanding, backed by international agreements, on the conservation of fishing resources. The North Atlantic Fisheries Commission announced last month that there was no need for immediate action to be taken over stocks of Icelandic cod.

but agreed there should be a further scientific study of North Atlantic cod resources as a whole, with bilateral quota arrangements in the meantime outside the commission framework.

The countries which approved this were Britain, Denmark, France, Ireland, Norway, Spain, and Sweden. The notable exceptions were Iceland, West Germany, and the Soviet Union, but the commission asked members to seek the cooperation of other nations.

The Icelanders deny that a 50-mile limit would lead to violence. But there was some haphazard shooting during the "cod war" and tempers would run very high, especially if attempts were made to arrest foreign trawlers and confiscate their gear.

The British are the biggest fishers in Icelandic waters, so it looks as if we shall have the greatest responsibility for helping the Icelanders find a solution with which everyone can live.

Three new Knights of the Garter were installed at Windsor Castle yesterday

## All galosh and garter

THE ceremony of installing new Knights of the Garter is a splendid one, as it ought to be, seeing that it goes back to King Arthur's Round Table. Today at Windsor Castle they installed three new knights—Lord Butler, who has held all the highest offices in the land, except the one he ought to have had; Lord Longford, formerly Privy Seal and First Lord of the Admiralty, and so on; and Earl Waldegrave, who farms in Somerset and Wiltshire.

First there was the waiting. The more solemn a ceremony the longer the wait, and most people waited for up to an hour in their places in St George's Chapel before the procession entered at three o'clock. There were clergymen and trumpeters, military knights, Silver Stick in Waiting, the Mistress of the Robes, the Yeomen of the Guard—and the Prince of Wales, the Queen Mother, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Queen in her Annigton robes.

The Chapel is decisively divided by the organ screen, and the congregation are behind the screen or pillars or both, so that nine out of ten can see nothing at all of what goes on in the choir, and everything else goes on in the choir. Neither the Queen, nor the new knights, nor the old knights can be seen at all. Voices come over loud speakers, installing and praying. One voice prayed hopefully amid this panoply that we might be unimpaired of worldly honour.

Then a voice gave thanks for the foundation of this Most Noble Order, and thanked God for that he did put the idea into the heart of Edward III. Well, the facts seem to be that Edward, having exhausted himself failing to conquer France, came back to England, called himself King of France anyway, and being bankrupt took the opportunity to repudiate his Italian debts, which helped to ruin a few Frenchmen. Then, being a man of his word, he remembered something about a vow to restore the Round Table of Arthur, and created the Order of the Garter.

That's one story. It is also said, on the other hand, that the Garter's origins were nothing more than a really bad joke at Windsor between 24 knights—King Edward's XII, against the Black Prince's XII, but this is probably malicious. Anyhow, the foundation was in 1348, which was the year of the Black Death.

None of this was mentioned in the ceremony today. It was at one point mentioned, though, that Jesus Christ himself was the source and pattern of true chivalry, but it does seem a bit unlikely that Christ could have had much to do with so military and erotic a concept as chivalry.

But the ceremony was carried through with style. The trumpets resounded in the ears, the numismatics of the place was everywhere, and the beautiful words of the liturgy rolled around the vaulting. There was only one lapse from high ritual, when the lesson was read not in the Authorized Version but from the New English Bible. It was a piece from Ephesians which exhorted one to put on all the armour God provided and stand up to the devil. The trouble is that if all the reverend associations of the King James Bible are put aside you are only left with the sense, which isn't much.



THE LUNCH hour hooters were wailing across the river from the Howrah factories today when a group of youths boarded one of the hot, crowded buses that ply hourly up and down the Dum Road. There was a short, noisy struggle, a couple of shots rang out, and a 25-year-old policeman, streaming blood, was kicked from the bus door to die by the roadside in the steaming heat of the monsoon. The policeman was the 25th to die in Calcutta since March, the 67th during the past year.

Violence has become so much a part of the fabric of Bengali life in recent years that it ceases to arouse public interest, still less public concern. Newspapers, whose front pages only recently contained a daily column of "Last Night's Murders" only report the most unusual aspects of the nocturnal mayhem.

This morning, for example, Calcutta readers will have learned that the driver of a train near Ramrajatala was shot while stopped at a station (railway staff went on immediate strike and there was a riot when the resumed work); a 22-year-old unidentified Nacalite was murdered near the International Airport; and a Bata shoe shop worker had his head chopped off while bathing in the Hoogli early on Saturday morning. Police, however, say that perhaps a dozen people were murdered in the city during the week-end. Newspaper editors agree, but claim their readers no longer want to know of such things.

**Criminal abandon**  
The whole question of Calcutta's seemingly gay abandon in matters criminal shows signs of becoming a talking point once again now that the refugees are here: people talk of a "deteriorating law and order situation" in the city. The police have no more room or heart there will be trouble if they come.

West Bengal is unlikely to respond with the alacrity Mr Gupta seems to want. True, there are some roadblocks to the west of the city, which may be used to stop potential trouble if the cholera epidemic flares up again. But more than likely the blocks are to stop

Simon Winchester reports from Calcutta: Monday

## Murder city

urban fastnesses, pose a new and violent threat to their already precarious existence. The city's newly elected mayor, Shyam Sundar Gupta, expresses the new feeling typically. He is 32, the youngest mayor ever to sit in Calcutta's council chamber. He is a Bihari, also unusual for a Calcuttan dignitary, a lawyer, a chemist, a doctor, and a historian with four M.A.'s. He sits in a chamber reminiscent of a writing room at one of our older universities, all cracked leather chairs, faded prints on the walls, and dusty aquatints of former mayors hanging in the teak-panelled recesses.

"There must be 100,000 refugees in Calcutta by now," he says. "They are still coming into the city every day, staying with friends and relatives, living on the streets. The police don't seem to know they are here: they have slipped in under their noses." The figure of 100,000 refugees in the city is hotly contested by the West Bengal Government, and even by less committed observers.

But the mayor sticks to his guns. They are here, he says, they will cause trouble, and they are going to be stopped. He had just that minute come from chairing a committee that had voted unanimously to petition the West Bengal Government to cordon off the city. "Troops, police and border security forces are needed. Calcutta must be protected from these people. We have no more room or heart there will be trouble if they come."

West Bengal is unlikely to respond with the alacrity Mr Gupta seems to want. True, there are some roadblocks to the west of the city, which may be used to stop potential trouble if the cholera epidemic flares up again. But more than likely the blocks are to stop

smugglers bringing in rice for the city's thriving black market.

Calcutta police, who today seemed neither shaken nor particularly sorry to have lost a colleague on the Dum Road, see Mr Gupta's point. They believe the refugees outside the city are already the target of Naxalite propaganda, and that some may have been given guns or told how to make crude bombs by terrorist agents. Most Calcuttan weapons are homemade: the current speciality is the "pipe gun"—a 10-inch long pipe, fitted with a spring-loaded bolt and filled with powder and metal spikes. With a bang and accuracy necessarily limited, it is used at point-blank range on every attack: 265 people have been murdered in Calcutta this year, according to the police, and a good third of these by pipe guns.

**Grievances appear**

The grievances are already beginning to appear. Refugees in the city are known to have taken jobs in a city where uncountable thousands have never worked in their lives: food is getting short and more costly. "Riots and violence will increase and the groups will fight to retain their rights," one senior policeman said today. "In Calcutta it is the natural course of things, and we will have to prepare for it."

There is little evidence that the police are now any more ready for a new outbreak of crime and terrorism than they have been in the past. Of the 1,169 bustees, or dense slums, within the city boundaries, police admit to being "highly reluctant" to visit more than about 600 in huge tracts of Northern Calcutta, around Sambazar, Manikata, Uladanga, and Benatala,

police will not venture unless in massive force, heavily armed and in protected vehicles.

At the great former British fortress of Alipore Jail, there were 2,153 inmates this afternoon, with another 65 on their way to court: yet police know this to be only a tiny proportion of the active criminals in the city, and admit their detection rate to be low. The killing of policemen has had a bad effect on recruitment: there are only 19,000 policemen to patrol a city possibly more populous than London, and the police stations are heavily weighted with inactive administrators.

Four battalions of the Calcutta armed police supplant the regular force with their khaki uniforms, an ancient rifle chained to each waist-band, hot and heavy compared to the neat white of the regular police. The armed police have a better morale: only two of their number have been killed this year, and their sharpshooters have claimed some successes, particularly against the Naxalites.

But the training given to the individual policeman is more expedient than exhaustive. The equipment stacks with age—no district stations are equipped with muskets, no less (though there are large stocks of British-made CN nerve gas, according to one of the senior armed police officers today).

"The revival of West Bengal is out of the question without tackling this growing menace of violence which is eating into the vitals of the life of this state," a survey published in January warned. "The situation calls for a combination of stern administrative measures with far-reaching reforms that will give employment, better living standards and, what is more important, hope to the younger generation."

All that was written before the night of March 25, before the tide of refugees, with all the young and hopeless, began to descend on West Bengal and upon Calcutta. The young mayor's gloomy forecast could well be right.

POLITICAL progress is like opening a Chinese box: the solution of one problem reveals another. The enlargement of the European Community is an example; it is going to expose as many problems as it solves.

Or, to be more accurate, it is going to underline the urgency of a number of problems which are already apparent. For the European Community has not waited for the completion of the negotiations between Britain and the Six in order to spell out the message that one era of Atlantic relations is coming to an end and a new and different era is about to begin.

Ever since Marshall Aid when the US intervened on a massive generous scale to bail out a bankrupt post-war Europe, the Americans have been waiting for their political pay-off. Over all those years the underlying policy has remained constant: the US was willing to incur short-term economic costs for the sake of longer term political benefits. For the sake of peace and stability in Western Europe whose quarrels have sucked her into two global wars, the US was prepared to accept, indeed encourage, the construction of a trading block in Western Europe. For the same reasons the long forecast to its enlargement to include Britain even though this carried the risk that the block would become still more powerful without becoming less discriminatory.

Now that this long-standing objective of American policy is about to be realised, politicians and officials in Washington are asking themselves anxiously where and what are the political benefits for which they have paid so handsomely.

The latest European attack

PETER JENKINS  
Dollars roll

on the dollar has powerfully confirmed many of the Americans' worst misgivings about the giant they have done so much to create. For giant it is already in trading terms. The EEC is now the largest trade power in the world. It has constructed a web of preferential trade agreements around it and the enlarged Community of 10 members will have special arrangements of one kind or another with 48 other countries. Most of these arrangements inflict some damage upon the US, particularly in the field of agricultural trade. The onslaught on Japan which causes ever-growing alarm in the US is seen to be in part, the indirect result of European discrimination.

The Europeans, for their part, complain that the American payments deficit permits the American economy to be run according to the election cycle without regard for its profound consequences for the economies of other states. They say it enables American business to pick off European companies with over-valued dollars. But the Americans reply that the two or three billion dollar payments deficit is more than covered by the nearly five billion dollars they spend annually on overseas defence, most of it in Western Europe and Japan.

The Ministerial meeting in Paris last week of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development—the successor of the organisation



founded to coordinate the administration of Marshall Aid—failed to settle the argument between the US and the rest of the developed world, in particular the argument between the Americans and the Europeans. The importance which the Nixon administration, under acute pressures at home, attaches to its bid to initiate a new liberalisation of trade and bring about a more equitable sharing of the defence burden was demonstrated by the attendance in Paris of Mr William Rogers, the US Secretary of State.

Recent speeches by leading figures in the Nixon administration and recent developments in Congress have laid out some firm guidelines for the future: Discrimination will be answered by discrimination, unless a liberalisation of trade is soon set in hand; the choice in Europe is no longer between a continued US troop presence on anything like the present scale and negotiated force reductions between East and West but a choice between negotiated force reductions and a unilateral force reduction by the US. This is the clear lesson of the resolution by Senator Mansfield which, although defeated, is far from dead.

In short, as disenchantment with its post-war world role gathers force and the difficulties at home increase, the US is no longer prepared to buy expensive pigs in the European poke.

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## MISCELLANY

### Home-baked

LABOUR is dipping a delicate toe in Tory ponds for its party's first election tomorrow night. Unless there are last-minute nerves today, Transport House will dispense with the impartial services of the BBC and present a film made by a friendly commercial crew.

Stanley Baker, cheer leader for the showbiz politicians who did their turn on Labour election platforms a year ago, offered Harold Wilson his own production team. The unit followed the Leader around the North of England over the weekend—Post Office Engineering Union at Blackpool, constituency beanfeast in Hynton, Lancashire miners in Leigh.

BBC technicians are available for all the parties. Labour and Liberals have always used them, though the Tories have been making their own programmes for years. Conservative Central

Office has been able to call on such voluntary directors as Bryan Forbes and Richard Clement, who made "Oliver!" as well as a director of some of the slickest television commercials. Can you tell Stork from Labour?

### Nursery blocks

WHATEVER became of the Department of Education's review, under that shadowy Junior Minister Lord Belstead, into education for the under-fives? Answer: very little. There will, it appears, be no White Paper or printed report. Instead HMG will go on improving nursery facilities under the urban programme.

But nothing more for the majority of children. The famous 1960 circular, prohibiting local councils from any general expansion of nursery education, reigns on. Madame Thatcher has other parsnips to butter.

### Court jester

EXIT David Hare, author of "Slag," who has just finished his term as resident playwright at the Royal Court. But enter who? It is a post with a reputation behind it. Hare's predecessor was Christopher Hampton, who wrote "When Did You Last See My Mother?" when a prodigious 16-year-old and later "Total Eclipse" and "The Philanthropist." The choice looks likely to be between three writers who have made their mark in Sloane Square. One is Howard Barker, who had two plays at the Court's Theatre Upstairs last year: "Cheek" and the sadly under-praised "No one was saved." He is only 24. Then there is Heath Williams, author of "AC/DC"; and E. A. White-

head, who emerged as a playwright in his thirties with "The Foursons." Whitehead looks for a new outbreak of crime and terrorism than they have been in the past. Of the 1,169 bustees, or dense slums, within the city boundaries, police admit to being "highly reluctant" to visit more than about 600 in huge tracts of Northern Calcutta, around Sambazar, Manikata, Uladanga, and Benatala,

happen, the Commission said yesterday. If Luxembourgers think they are paying too much, they should speak up directly with the French crematoria.

### Rejection slip

THE ONE Anne Frank story no one was very keen to talk about at yesterday's Pan Books reception was how the diary was not to be published in Britain.

The book came out in Holland as early as 1947, but when an agent hawked it around the big London publishing houses none of them would touch it. People wouldn't buy it, they said. There were too many war books already. Eventually the diary was taken up by Vallentine Mitchell, a small firm owned by the "Jewish Chronicle."

Vallentine Mitchell published an English translation in 1953; Pan brought out the paperback edition a year later. Yesterday Pan celebrated the sale of one million copies. Vallentine Mitchell have sold 50,000 in hardback. Of all their list, only Florence Greenberg's Jewish cookery book has done better, and that's been going since 1937.

THE House of Commons Services Committee (chairman William Whitelaw) has refused Richard Attenborough permission to film scenes inside the Palace of Westminster for his Churchillian epic "The Young Winston." It would, Whitelaw said, have created a precedent. Winston would have understood. So does Attenborough, who had already commissioned designs for a studio reconstruction at Shepperton.



BAKER: party line



# Investment slump spur to reflate

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

The Government is likely to come under stronger pressure to reflate the economy as a result of two economic indicators published yesterday showing a slump in industry's capital investment plans and a high level of stocks which manufacturers are unable to sell.

Capital expenditure by manufacturing industry is now expected to drop by 6 to 8 per cent this year compared with 1970, according to a survey conducted by the Department of Trade and Industry—much worse than the 2 per cent drop expected at the time of the last survey in December.

Although there was an increase of only £19 million in the total of industry's stocks in the first quarter of the year this was largely because a big bout of destocking by retailers (£75 million in January to March) offset an increase of £74 million in manufacturers' stocks. Stocks of finished goods by manufacturers, actually rose by £80 million—the highest quarterly increase in recent years.

This hardly accords with the view that the recent decline in industrial production was due to a running down of stocks. It looks as though industry was preparing for a boost to consumption in the Budget which never materialised.

The Treasury points out that a clear view of the course of the economy is still clouded by the effects of the Ford and postal strikes both on output and on the collection of data, but yesterday's figures suggest a deepening recession, are bound to provide ammunition for the "higher growth" lobby including the Confederation of British Industry, the TUC, and several senior Cabinet Ministers.

Manufacturers clearly cannot go on producing goods just to add to their stockpiles—other things being equal—one would expect further cutbacks in production and employment following yesterday's figures.

However, the Treasury is expecting some revival in consumer expenditure this quarter partly because of the effect of the postal strike and partly because of the effects of the tax cuts in April. The mild revival of retail sales in April has supported this view. Looking further ahead the SET reductions and increased child allowances, both effective from next month, could provide a further stimulus during the rest of the year. There is also the possibility of the Government refating through its regulator powers.

Elsewhere, both in manufacturing and in the service industries there has been a weakening of investment intentions. This is confirmed by figures published yesterday of actual expenditure by manufacturing industry in the first quarter.

They show a decline of 7 per cent compared with the last quarter of 1970. After allowing for any distortions caused by the postal strike it is clear that the three-year rise in investment which started in 1968 has been thrown sharply into reverse—though the underlying trend may be much slower than the 7 per cent fall between January and March.

Longer term forecasts by manufacturers suggest that there will be no change in investment intentions between 1971 and 1972, but it is admitted that forecasts so far ahead carry a very high margin of uncertainty.

The CBI's survey of industrial trends in industry, to be published later this week, is expected to confirm the gloomy picture set out by the DTI.

The effect of calling in funds will partly be to increase the dollar holdings of the banks concerned, so far as this happens, they will be helped if the present discussions with the US authorities produce some US official security which is equally attractive to hold.

But to a large extent the dollars called in are likely to vanish into thin air, and the net result will be to enable central banks to buy in their own currency and so tighten monetary discipline. This is because when loans are called in, many borrowers will have to buy dollars in the market—and ultimately from the very group of banks which are calling in the loans. They will thus be supplying the dollars to repay their own loans and taking in domestic currency in return.

There may also be a "reverse multiplier effect" within the Eurodollar market, by which a chain of loans will be called in, thus reducing the total size of the market by a larger sum than is withdrawn by the central banks.

In further move to limit the impact of Euro-loans on domestic conditions, the BIS report calls for all countries to take powers to control Euro-borrowing by their own nationals.

This is a call calculated to embarrass the Bonn Government (and quite possibly proposed by the Bundesbank for this very purpose). Most European countries use such controls, but in Germany there are none, although the legal basis for controls exists in Article 23 of the foreign trade law. The Bundesbank has been campaigning to have these controls activated, so that German companies could not so easily escape the domestic money squeeze. Dr Schiller and Chancellor Brandt have refused to comply.

The banks who have agreed on the new move are those of the "Group of Ten"—the inner circle of the OECD industrialised countries. But they have a formidable influence in currency markets, but a less than devastating position as lenders to squeeze the market.

This is because they have been relatively conservative in lending out their dollar holdings in the Eurodollar market. Altogether it is estimated that the central banks have some \$10,000 million in claims on Euro-market borrowers, but less than half of

## Banks to take back dollars

By ANTHONY HARRIS

The major central banks have agreed to start withdrawing dollars they have placed in the Eurodollar market "when this is warranted by the condition of the market," it was announced yesterday by Dr Jelle Zijlstra, president of the Bank of International Settlements, in an unscripted addition of his annual address to shareholders (who are all central banks).

Since the major banks informally agreed some time ago to stop placing new funds in the Eurodollar market—after swelling the dollar supply by some \$6,000 million during 1970—the new policy represents a significant though cautious extra step to bring capital flows and speculation under control.

The aim of the new policy, Dr Zijlstra explained, is to "bring Eurocurrency markets into better harmony with the proper functioning of the international monetary system." This appears to imply keeping the supply of Eurodollars reasonably tight while monetary policy in general—apart from the US—is restrictive, though probably not driving rates up so far as to invite a new outflow from the US.

Given the caution implied by the promise to take note of market conditions, the probable strategy will be to call in loans from the very group of banks which are calling in the loans. They will thus be supplying the dollars to repay their own loans and taking in domestic currency in return.

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London dealers took Dr Zijlstra's announcement of the central bank move to limit the size of the Eurodollar market calmly. Most said that they had expected controls and others thought that they were the first instalment with others to follow.

The rates for Eurodollars for one, two and three months finished at about 7 1/2 per cent. This was roughly where they had started for their gentle drift downward during the morning had been reversed as the news that several US banks had raised their prime rates which they charge to their best customers came through. Dealers declared that the 1/2 per cent increase to 8 1/2 per cent was the only big factor in raising the interest on Eurodollars.

So what would the effect of the central banks' decision be? It should raise the interest rates, by reducing the supply of Eurodollars on the market all other things being equal, but that is just what they are not. Even though there has been a decline from the astronomical rates reached during the heat of the currency crisis, Eurodollar rates are still very high.

Many dealers thought the rates would go up further anyway and the central banks' decision would give the market a nudge still higher. The real difficulty was in assessing how many Eurodollars the central banks hold and how fast they had been moving round the system.

People were extremely cautious in estimating the banks' percentage of the Eurodollar pool, whose size is uncertain anyway, though most people believe that it is probably worth \$50 billion. The most precise term dealers would use was "substantial".

Meanwhile in the currency markets, the dollar did rather better mainly because of the increases in the prime rate. In Frankfurt the dollar stood at 3.5073 DM at the official fixing—which is a formal procedure in Germany—when the bank sold \$2.9 million. Over the day it had publicly admitted that it had sold or disposed of much more, some estimates suggesting that over \$200 million had been presented.

The pound

Closing Market Rates	Previous Closing Rates
London 100 = 2.25	100 = 2.25
New York 100 = 2.25	100 = 2.25
Frankfurt 100 = 3.5073	100 = 3.5073
Paris 100 = 6.55	100 = 6.55
Geneva 100 = 6.55	100 = 6.55
Zurich 100 = 6.55	100 = 6.55
Basel 100 = 6.55	100 = 6.55
Brussels 100 = 6.55	100 = 6.55
Amsterdam 100 = 6.55	100 = 6.55
Stockholm 100 = 6.55	100 = 6.55
Copenhagen 100 = 6.55	100 = 6.55
Helsinki 100 = 6.55	100 = 6.55
Oslo 100 = 6.55	100 = 6.55
Stockholm 100 = 6.55	100 = 6.55
Copenhagen 100 = 6.55	100 = 6.55
Helsinki 100 = 6.55	100 = 6.55
Oslo 100 = 6.55	100 = 6.55

Bank of England official limit on US dollar 3.58-2.42 investment dollar premium 28 per cent. (London 28 per cent.)

FORWARD RATES  
New York 3.58-2.42 to 0.05% premium.  
Amsterdam 3.58-2.42 to 0.05% premium.  
Frankfurt 3.58-2.42 to 0.05% premium.  
Paris 3.58-2.42 to 0.05% premium.  
Geneva 3.58-2.42 to 0.05% premium.  
Zurich 3.58-2.42 to 0.05% premium.  
Basel 3.58-2.42 to 0.05% premium.  
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Helsinki 3.58-2.42 to 0.05% premium.  
Oslo 3.58-2.42 to 0.05% premium.

# BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Offices: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2

Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

## Auditors qualify Lesney accounts

By JOHN COYNE

Auditors have qualified the accounts of Lesney Products, the "Matchbox" toy firm which crashed from £5.6 million profit two years ago, to a £1.23 million loss last year.

Clarkson, Gordon and Co., the auditors to the Canadian subsidiary, say in their report: "During the first eight months of the fiscal year there were serious breakdowns in accounting procedures and internal controls resulting in many errors and discrepancies in the company's accounts. Because it was not practicable for us to extend our tests sufficiently so as to ensure all errors have been corrected, we are unable to express an opinion on the statements of income and deficit and source and use of funds."

The company's annual report and accounts went out to shareholders ten days ago, but were withheld from the press. The news came out when a shareholder contacted a newspaper: then contacted Lesney and requested the firm's accounts to send to the financial press.

It was explained last night that following an internal reorganisation the person responsible for sending out the reports and accounts did not realise that it was customary to send copies to the press.

The sums involved in the Canadian offset was a loss of £437,000, and while the auditor's qualification might cast doubt on the accuracy of the figure, they do confirm, that "the balance sheet presents fairly the financial position of the company as at January 31, 1971, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the previous year."

Lesney's shares remained unchanged yesterday at 31p. They have received such a battering over the past year or so, that an auditor's qualification is unlikely to have much further adverse effect.

The chairman, Mr. P. M. Tapscott, blames the further setback last year on the large fall in American sales caused by the new competition from low friction concept in models such as "Hotwheels." The setback in sales was doubly detrimental on profits since the group had geared up to meet an anticipated upsurge in demand of the order of the previous year's 45 per cent growth. All the extra overheads had to be absorbed on lower turnover.

Turning to the current year Mr. Tapscott says that the objective is to improve total sales value over a minimum pre-1970 level of the previous year's 45 per cent growth. All the extra overheads had to be absorbed on lower turnover.

Explaining the grim outlook for the year ahead, Mr. Tapscott said: "We see from the example of the United Kingdom that this prospect is not just theoretical. For the past fifteen years or more the growth of real wages has lagged behind that in Continental countries and the percentage of the national product devoted to investment has been lower. This is the natural consequence of the persistent excess of wage increases over productivity—thereby causing balance-of-payments difficulties and necessitating stop-go policies."

## After the boom UCS shows the problems

By PETER RODGERS

THE WORLD shipbuilding industry has had an unprecedented boom over the past few years yet yesterday Upper Clyde Shipbuilders went into provisional liquidation and Swan Hunter—once thought to be one of Britain's best run yards—announced that losses on shipbuilding had gone up to over £8.1 million.

The City expected even worse and the price went up 5p to 24 1/2p out of relief, in late dealings, Cammel Laird on Merseyside and Harland and Wolff in Belfast are both doing delicate balancing acts and neither has yet got a certain future.

Nearly all Britain's shipbuilders are struggling against inflation, poor labour relations, and foreign competition. If this is what happens in a world boom, what will be the fate of British shipbuilding when the industry slides over the next into a slump period?

There are already signs that the fast growth—which left many order books so full that part of Britain's own minibus must have been over-spill—is levelling out.

Admittedly shipbuilders around the world are hitting troubles, and even the legendary Japanese industry, which is nearly eight times as big as Britain's, is in a period of low profitability. German, Dutch, and Swedish yards are in difficulty or crisis, and low labour cost countries such as Spain are being helped to prominence by the troubles of others.

In spite of the problems of the competition, there can be little confidence that Britain's industry will be any better at riding out a slack period. Losses this year may total £20 million, with only a handful of yards making profits. But this comes at a price when all the yards have been pushed and cajoled into rationalising and improving their efficiency. UCS has put up productivity in some processes by over 100 per cent, and the labour force has been drastically cut.

Most yards have rethought their approaches to marketing, and there has been an important concentration on standardised ship designs which speed up construction time and cut costs.

Commercial procedures have been tightened and there are fewer of the disastrous fixed-price contracts which made a terrible burden out of the full order books of the British yards, although the effects are still being felt.

For instance, Swan Hunter's heavy losses were largely caused by sharp increases in provisions made for losses on fixed price contracts, according to yesterday's results. But even now it is proving commercially difficult for most companies to switch to contracts containing secure provisions against inflation.

Japan's dogged insistence on retaining fixed pricing is a continuing problem. The cancellation of Swan Hunter's £44 million order for four 44,000 ton refrigerated container ships for the New Zealand trade may in fact turn out to be a blessing, even though Swan Hunter is suing for breach of contract. It is thought that the contracts were fixed price, and that the company might have made a loss on them. In addition a £45 million order for three methane carriers may come along soon to fill the gap left by the container ships.

So Swan Hunter and the others know what their problems are and have put much effort into trying to sort them out. The tragedy is that they are making progress at the end of the boom and not at the beginning. In spite of everything.

According to Lloyd's Register, 1971 is likely to be the peak year of the ten-year long boom, but the statistics it quotes are for launches. The peak of the ordering boom is therefore well past.

In spite of the huge world order book of 78 million tons last year—representing 3 1/2 years' work.

In Britain there was a substantial drop in new orders in the first three months of 1971, after a record 1970. Although the end of investment grants had something to do with it, a general drop in ordering because of slackening rates of growth in the shipping trade also have been responsible.

The second quarter figures will be much better but largely due to a huge Shell order for five ships totalling 650,000 gross tons from Harland and Wolff. This is a trend indicator partly because it takes up slack in the company's new giant dock, so the level of other orders when they are finally counted may confirm that the plateau has been reached if not passed.

One serious problem which has yet to be sorted out is shipbuilding credit guarantees for orders from British shippers. The Government has not yet found time to raise the ceiling to £700 million as it has promised, and the industry fears that orders will be lost because the ceiling has almost been reached already.

## Swan H. loses £6M on ships

The Swan Hunter Group which is the biggest shipbuilding consortium in Britain yesterday announced a loss of more than £6 million on shipbuilding in 1970. But because other parts of the group were profitable and investment income was received, the final loss for the group was £1,976,000. The shipbuilding loss was higher than last year.

Swan Hunter has not yet recovered from the large losses incurred by fixed price contracts taken on when the consortium was set up in 1967.

The group is now making contracts containing escalation clauses but still has some ships being built on fixed price contracts.

The group lost £4,265,000 on shipbuilding in 1969, almost entirely because of fixed price contracts for three 250,000 ton oil tankers. For the second year running the group's trade loss was over £4 million and the 1970 figure of £4,413,000 is slightly higher than the figure for 1969. The final loss for the group in 1970 was £1,976,000 compared with £1,651,000 in 1969 and a profit of £1,173,000 in 1968. No dividend is being paid but the directors hope to pay an interim in November.

## THE LAIRD GROUP LIMITED

### Progress Report

The Chairman's Statement to Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting on 14th June made the following points.

1. Unaudited profits before tax for the first four months of 1971 were £829,000 compared with £594,000 for the first four months of 1970.
2. Group bank borrowings were £2.6m at 31st May compared with £4.9m at the end of 1970. A year ago, shortly after the Group reconstruction, borrowings were almost £11m.
3. Interim results to 30th June 1971 will be published in October.

## 'Use wages policy more'

By Our Economics Staff

The strongest call yet for an incomes policy was issued yesterday by the board of the Bank for International Settlements which means the governors of the world's biggest central banks, and although the call is in general terms it was made painfully clear by the chairman, Dr Jelle Zijlstra—the Dutch bank governor—that it means Britain.

"Recent events have shown more strikingly than ever before that wage policy is an instrument which should be more fully exploited," says the BIS annual report.

Dr Zijlstra, in his address to the annual meeting, took Britain as a cautionary example of the evils of wage inflation—and not just recently.

Explaining the grim outlook for the year ahead, Mr. Tapscott said: "We see from the example of the United Kingdom that this prospect is not just theoretical. For the past fifteen years or more the growth of real wages has lagged behind that in Continental countries and the percentage of the national product devoted to investment has been lower. This is the natural consequence of the persistent excess of wage increases over productivity—thereby causing balance-of-payments difficulties and necessitating stop-go policies."

Outside suppliers and subcontractors have known of the group difficulties for too long to get caught holding a lot of book debts. They have been asking for cash on the nail for deliveries. This indeed is one of the reasons the group needs the extra working capital now.

There are firms that could have to face losses, however, or at least extra costs—the owners with ships on order at the yard. Although the advance payments made against construction are secured against the work, these groups could be faced with paying sharply higher prices to have the work completed. The alternative would be to seize the partly completed work, and have it towed to another yard for completion—but what other yard has sufficient spare capacity at the moment?

While any manager and liquidator will obviously keep work going on present projects it seems likely that those with orders in at the yard will be asked to pay more for their completion. Groups it could affect include Reardon Smith with three ships on order, Lyle

### MARKET REPORT

## Gloom hits index

The gloom deepened considerably on the London Stock Exchange yesterday following the Upper Clyde Shipbuilders crisis, and by the close the FT index was down 6.7 to 361.6.

Recent despondency created by the successive depressing economic reviews from the Bank of England and the National Institute still lingers, and the prospect of some 30,000 jobs being wiped out as well as financial repercussions in industry, hit prices over a broad front.

In thin trading, buyers were very scarce. The Government's decision during the late afternoon of "no more cash" for UCS and the board's move to appoint a liquidator brought additional uncertainty "after-hours."

Not surprisingly, the £28 million rise in the UK's trading account for May made little impact against the unfavour-

able background. Nevertheless, some City quarters had been expecting a small deficit, and gifts received a minor boost. However, after a light trade, general rises of 1/2 were sometimes erased at the close on lack of follow-through.

The persistent small selling noted throughout coupled with the virtual absence of demand, left leading industrialists mostly 2p to 7p down on balance. Engineering suffered some of the bigger losses with Guest Keen 8p lower at 352p, but in shipbuilders, results from Swan Hunter put 1 1/2p on the shares at 21p. V. and G. ended 3p up at 108p after being caught up initially by the UCS troubles.

Elsewhere, Johnson Matthey plunged 3 1/2p to 235p following their profits setback. An outstanding bright feature was Montfort (Knitting Mills), up 1 1/2 at 65 1/2 on the Master Securities bid.

## CITY COMMENT

### No outside casualties

THE DECISION to appoint a liquidator for Upper Clyde Shipbuilders had an adverse effect on market sentiment and the FT index suffered a fall of 6.7 to 361.6. But in this particular situation it does not look as if there are going to be the outside casualties that there were with Rolls-Royce.

Outside suppliers and subcontractors have known of the group difficulties for too long to get caught holding a lot of book debts. They have been asking for cash on the nail for deliveries. This indeed is one of the reasons the group needs the extra working capital now.

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While any manager and liquidator will obviously keep work going on present projects it seems likely that those with orders in at the yard will be asked to pay more for their completion. Groups it could affect include Reardon Smith with three ships on order, Lyle

Shipping with two on order, and Cardigan Shipping with four awaiting delivery.

### HODGE GROUP

## Progress not enough

HODGE GROUP expects to do at least as well in the current half of 1971 as it did in the first— which means a minimum pre-1970 level of the previous year's £2.6 million and the record of £2.8 million achieved way back in 1964.

Viewed from any angle this is good progress. But the question mark over the share price, which rose only 1/2p to 21 1/2p on yesterday's interim figures, is the prospect of a medium-term slump as a result of the imminent new phase in consumer credit.

With the exception of motor retailing, which was hit by the Ford strike, all divisions of Hodge improved their results but the real push came on the instalment credit and merchant banking side. Before interest and head office expenses, this division earned £370,000 more at £1.47 million and the immediate growth outlook remains good. The slight fall in short-term interest rates was obviously of some help but basically the boom reflects the growing second mortgage business.

Backing up this expansion is a solid jump in deposits — nearly £10 million up at £44.8 million (a rise which largely

reflects the chartered bank links). Hodge points out that the new freedom allowed clearing banks has yet to make any impact on demand for credit but sooner or later it will, and some of the group's more profitable lending business will be lost.

Hodge plans to cope with the problem in two ways. First, it will press ahead with smallish acquisitions of the type it announced last week — a £400,000 deal which gave it a sound and profitable base in East Anglia. Secondly, it will continue to offer an increasingly flexible credit package to meet the "more sophisticated" borrower: the new personal loan scheme is one step in this direction. Then there is the almost certain prospect of easier hire-purchase terms for consumer durables, which will lead to wider pickings for all.

But the prospective price-earnings ratio of 11.2 shows that the market prefers to await reward than live on promise.

### FIRST FINSBURY

## Embarrassing connections

AFTER MAKING profits before tax of £384,000 in 1969, First Finsbury Trust's chairman, Mr. Conrad Legg forecast yesterday that the firm would turn in a loss of "around £135,000" in the year to December 1970.

The figure however is only an estimate. First Finsbury is an associate of the now bankrupt Vehicle and General Insurance

Company, and until the full extent of its liabilities arising out of its V. and G. connection are assessed any profit and loss account is going to be an uncertain guide. As it is the forecast 1970 loss would look much worse if it included First Finsbury's £235,000 loss on its holding of V. and G. ordinary shares, and also the £100,000 plus losses made by the Oceanic Unit Trusts, sold last week to Triumph Investment Trust to ease liquidity.

The profit and loss situation at First Finsbury is of marginal interest at best however. There must be doubts about the earning potential of its insurance broking business, saddled now with the V. and G. connection. And even if, as the board claims, its liquidity crisis is past, the firm may still find it hard to borrow.

So even after the chairman's forecast for 1970, the market has insufficient information on which to base investment judgment. One rather doubtful whether First Finsbury's board is very much better placed.

● ONE OF the nicer ironies of City life at the moment is the dual role of Sir Hilary Scott. He is the man heading the investigation of the unit linked and equity linked insurance industry. Among the issues he will no doubt be examining will be the role of commission payments to insurance brokers and agents.

Sir Hilary is, of course, another hat is a director of Equity and Law Insurance, the company now on the verge of splitting with the Life Offices Association: on the commission question.

## HAMMERSON

Statement by the Chairman, Mr. Sydney Mason

In his review for the year to 31st December, 1970, Mr. Sydney Mason, Chairman of The Hammarson Property and Investment Trust Limited, makes the following points:

RESULTS: Group pre-tax profit increased from £1,508,054 to £1,958,218. The accounts reflect to the full the annual rental income from our most important asset Woolgate House in the City of London and the increased profit is largely attributable to this. A dividend of 25% is recommended (1969: 22 1/2%).

The year 1970 represented a significant landmark in the company's affairs quite apart from the substantially increased profits. By the close of the year all deferred interest and other similar expenditure incurred during the development of Woolgate House had been discharged and written off. From 1971 onwards the substantial net equity income arising annually from this property will be available, after taxation and minority interests, for distribution to shareholders and a significant increase in the amount available for dividend will therefore arise in 1971.

SCRIP ISSUE: The Directors consider that the time is appropriate to capitalise part of the balance standing on the share premium account for the purpose of a scrip issue. Shareholders will receive one share for every share held.

ASSETS: Property assets and capital commitments have increased from £142 million to £155 million at 31st December, 1970. Of this £155 million only £38 million represents fully developed investment properties. This fully developed portfolio has in the opinion of the joint managing directors a present day value of approximately £72 1/2 million giving a surplus (after minority interests) attributable to the company of approximately £27 million.

FUTURE: Subject to any unforeseen circumstances it is the Directors' intention to recommend a dividend of 25% for 1971 on the capital as increased, thus effectively doubling the dividend for that year. Following this major step forward I am confident that over the future years there will be steady growth in the group's annual profits and also in the amounts available for dividends.

THE HAMMERSON PROPERTY & INVESTMENT TRUST LIMITED

July 10 1971



## US bond yields expected to rise

US bond yields are expected to rise over the next few days, according to reports from New York.

Traders and dealers agreed on forecasts of an immediate increase in yields, but at the same time, observers believe that the forthcoming rises may have at least a temporary stabilising effect upon the markets.

"We are only a hair or two away from levels at which I expect a steady stream of funds to be channelled into our market," an underwriter said.

The expected market stability would be in sharp contrast to recent price and yield movements. Less than a month ago, the bond market had experienced a short-lived rally. In the corporate sector, prices on high-grade utility issues rose about four points in late May and the first week of June. Last week most of that advance was lost.

Forecast of further price setbacks and yield increases followed by a market stabilisation will be tested today when Ohio Edison Company auctions \$80 million of bonds. The securities are expected to be offered on Thursday and yield 8.15 per cent to 8.2 per cent at maturity in 30 years. The reception given the offering will help determine the market tempo for the balance of the week, dealers say.

Bond dealers will handle a relatively heavy weekly financing load. An \$870,000 sale of Seaboard Coast Line railroad equipment trust certificates due 1972-36 is to go to competitive bidding.

Several important offerings are due to reach the market through negotiated financings. The issues, and their tentative sale dates, include \$100 million of Phelps Dodge Corporation 25-year debentures, plus \$50 million of notes; \$100 million of Detroit Edison Company 30-year bonds; \$50 million of Harvey Aluminum Corporation 25-year debentures, plus \$50 million of Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock 18-year bonds.

Other possible offerings include \$50 million of Joseph E. Seagram 25-year debentures, plus \$50 million of seven-year notes.

In addition, several sizeable equity-oriented convertible debentures are scheduled this week, including \$125 million of Occidental Petroleum 25-year securities, and \$100 million of Marcor 25-year securities.

Other offerings are \$100 million of Walt Disney Productions 25-year securities, \$40 million of ARA 25-year securities, \$30 million of Inland Corporation 25-year securities, and \$20 million of Bank of California 25-year securities.

## Aluminium dream is tarnished with reality

By Dan Morgan

FOR YEARS, the dreams of regional Communist politicians in Yugoslavia have gleamed with aluminium. The great mountains of the Adriatic coastal range contain a treasure of bauxite, the base ore for aluminium, and it has been the hope of local leaders to see their regions prosper from the metal.

Today, they are on the verge of seeing their dreams come true. Between now and 1975 scores of millions of pounds will be poured into development of the industry in four of Yugoslavia's six republics. But some harsh realities have tarnished the politicians' dreams. For the price of aluminium is sinking on the world market, Western consumption is increasing only 2 per cent annually, and some Yugoslav enterprises are wondering where they will market the product.

The story of aluminium in Yugoslavia has been a case study of a country trying to balance political and social pressures against sometimes conflicting commercial ones.

It also sheds light on the problems facing Yugoslavia's economic strategists as they work out a decentralisation programme to liberalise the economy, strengthen the much-prized "socialist market economy," and substitute modern fiscal and monetary

machinery for the old administrative and political economic controls.

Essentially, the debate is over how far to go in giving market forces, supply and demand, and interest rates, free play in the Yugoslav economy of the future.

The regime is officially committed to "making the working class the master of all income" by strengthening worker control of the factories, but some ask if the end will be served by more freedom for the market.

They argue that this could be catastrophic for some industries, and that if the Yugoslav politicians had not had ways of directly influencing the economy the country today would have no aluminium industry and no prospect of one.

But others say that artificial controls, such as low, pegged prices of some raw materials, have stifled some industries and, in the case of cement, forced Yugoslavia to become an importer of vital materials.

The basic decisions on aluminium were taken before the latest stage of economic reform got started and now seem irrevocable. The decision to move

massively into aluminium was not a purely market judgment, but one in which political and social factors played a large rôle.

In the first place, the bauxite deposits are located in the poorest parts of Yugoslavia, where unemployment is highest. Officials estimate that roughly 60 per cent of Yugoslav workers have sought jobs abroad from these areas. Moreover, said one official, these are the areas that contributed the most to the struggle for liberation from Nazi occupation during the war.

Secondly, aluminium has long been involved in the rivalries between the Yugoslav republics, which have intensified as a result of the political and economic reorganisation announced by President Tito last autumn.

Aluminium plants are regional politicians in the 1960s and 1970s what steel mills were in the 1950s—prizes of prestige and patronage. The itch for aluminium empires began in Yugoslavia, however, when the world price was high, and Yugoslavia's big bauxite supplies and hydro-electric

power potential offered good commercial possibilities.

In 1966, the Yugoslav Investment Bank (since stripped of its federal charter and many of its powers) opted for Montenegro as the site of the first big plant. Politicians in Bosnia and Croatia immediately accused the bank of being influenced by political pressure from Belgrade to help a backward area of the country, and the decision became a major political issue.

Since then, with pressure from the other republics continuing, state-subsidised financing has been arranged for projects in three other republics, Croatia, Bosnia and Slovenia. Yugoslavia's production of bauxite will increase from 2.5 to 4.5 million tons annually by 1975, and the now negligible production of aluminium and alumina will increase to 350,000 and one million tons yearly, respectively.

Belgian officials say they can sell a ton of aluminium for 60 times or more the price of a ton of bauxite, and they think they can make a profit if the price falls no lower than \$450 a ton—if the market can be found.

However, some producers are looking toward the less glamorous home consumer goods industry of Eastern Europe for future customers. This was one of the facts that dissuaded Kaiser Aluminium from entering a Yugoslav joint venture in aluminium last year.

Washington Post.

## TriStar aid is vital —TWA

Trans World Airlines would lose up to \$125 millions if Lockheed Aircraft was bankrupted, TWA's chairman Mr Charles Tillinghast Jr. said yesterday.

"While this would by no means be fatal to TWA, it could seriously impair its ability to finance the purchase of DC10s with which to replace the L1011 TriStar aircraft that Lockheed was to supply," Mr Tillinghast told the United States Senate Banking Committee.

The committee is studying a request from the Nixon Administration for \$250 millions in loan guarantees it says is necessary to save Lockheed from bankruptcy. Lockheed officials insist that the additional financing is necessary to put into production its prime project, the TriStar aircraft.

Mr Tillinghast said suggestions by those opposing the guarantee that the L1011 could be adequately replaced by the DC10, made by Douglas Aircraft, were not correct.

## Better margins boost Caffyns

Improved margins have pushed up the profits of Caffyns, the Kent and Sussex car dealers and engineers, by £156,181 to £492,867.

A final dividend of 15 per cent makes a total for the year to March 31 of 21 per cent—a one point increase on the previous year.

## Highams payout cut as earnings slump

Profit before tax of Highams, the Accrington-based textile group, fell from £430,739 to £288,108 in the 53 weeks to April 3 1971 but chairman Mr Alec E. Highams forecasts that the current year's results should be more in line with previous years.

At mid-way, with pre-tax profit down from £253,000 to £140,000 Mr Highams said the second six months was unlikely to be as good as the first, but 1971/72 "should show a considerable improvement."

A final dividend of 6 per cent is recommended, against 11 per cent, making 10 per cent for the year, compared with 18 per cent.

Highams is Britain's largest sheeting manufacturer and also produces blankets and children's clothing.

## Strike fears send copper price soaring

There was a further substantial rise in copper prices in an exceptional day's trading on the London Metal Exchange yesterday. Three-month copper jumped £11.50 to close at £487.50 after being as high as £495. Many dealers thought that turnover was at a record level.

Copper prices have increased as much as 15 per cent in just one week in spite of the announcement of another substantial rise in London stocks which now total a record £98,950 tons.

The price reached a two-year low at \$420 in late January but then rallied to \$553. It had dropped again to as low as \$430 at the beginning of last week before the latest rally.

The principal reason for the rise is growing concern that there will be a strike by copper workers in the US. The present wage agreement expires at the end of this month and the union will be bargaining for the same 31 per cent wage increases awarded to the aluminium workers earlier in the year.

President Nixon was particularly angry that such a substantial award was made and the copper employers may be persuaded to make a stand against their workers. They are in an especially strong position because stocks are so very high at the moment.

Other factors behind the rapid increase in copper prices are the production problems in South America. Output in Peru has not increased nearly as much as was expected while production in Chile was seriously affected by President Allende's nationalisation of the mines.

## France to relent on Jeumont?

Westinghouse Electric, of the United States, may acquire up to 45 per cent of the capital of Société Jeumont-Schneider, French makers of heavy electrical equipment.

Baron Empain of Belgium owns 60 per cent of Jeumont-Schneider and Schneider SA 40 per cent. In December 1969 the French Government vetoed Westinghouse's bid to acquire a controlling interest in Jeumont-Schneider and has since sought a "French" solution.

Industry sources said that the initiative this time came from the French Government, which recently approached Westinghouse officials to determine whether the US company was interested in acquiring a minority interest in Jeumont-Schneider.

The French offer reportedly centres on two main points: Jeumont-Schneider's heavy electrical sector, involving turbo-alternators, would be sold to a French group; Westinghouse would acquire between 40 per cent and 45 per cent of the company's remaining activities. The French plan is said to have been approved by Jeumont-Schneider's principal shareholders and other associates.

Sources close to Westinghouse said the US company is agreeable to the new proposals, even though it will be the first time that it will be a minority partner in a joint venture. They expect the current talks to be concluded within three or four weeks.

Jeumont-Schneider's heavy sector is generally expected to be absorbed by the CIE Générale d'Electricité-Alstom group, France's largest in the field.

Westinghouse's initial bid to acquire the 60 per cent interest in Jeumont-Schneider owned by Belgium's Empain group was part of its European consolidation plan involving Belgian, Italian and Spanish concerns.

## Hardest time for printers

Britain's printing industry is facing one of its toughest periods, the British Federation of Master Printers were told yesterday. Over the past year there had been "many more closures than usual."

Mr Harry Knill-Jones, president of the federation, told the annual meeting at Eastbourne, that there was still little sign of change in this situation.

The printing industry, like many others, was still waiting for some sign that inflation would be curbed.

Mr Knill-Jones added that although the many amalgamations and regroupings to increase efficiency might be a good thing it could be "very uncomfortable in the process."

He said: "To be effective management must meet the full co-operation of the unions and the best economic climate that can be produced by Government."

"The industry should do everything it could to encourage customers to get moving with advertising and promotion plans for economic recovery."

## Dimplex beats forecast with total of 35 pc

Dimplex, the maker of heating equipment, which is particularly well known for its oil-filled radiators, has had a prosperous year and the group is paying 2½ points more than expected.

A final of 22½ per cent lifts the total to 35 per cent for 1970, against a forecast of a minimum of 32½ per cent and the 30 per cent paid last time. The larger payment stems from appreciably higher retained profits than anticipated at the time of the interim statement and is an indication of the board's confidence in the future.

Home market sales increased again by £1 million—the most significant advance being in storage radiators, where the group emerged as brand leader for the first time. The controlled heating units subsidiary incidentally had another successful year, with a pre-tax profit of £28,640—an increase of 83 per cent. As to the outlook home and export sales to date are running well ahead of 1969-70 and at this stage the

board believe that 1971-2 will be another year of "profitable" expansion.

## Laughton hit by inflation

The warning by the board of Laughton and Sons, the manufacturer of jewellery, that inflation might mean lower profits and the dividend is being cut from 7½ to 5p.

Profit before tax has fallen from £385,358 to £256,763 and after tax from £217,977 to £140,496.

## Stoneware plays safe

Stoneware, the manufacturer of building materials, which recently declared a dividend on the 6½ per cent preference for the two years to February 28, has again passed its ordinary dividend. This is in spite of a sharp recovery from £28,342 to £77,371 in the pre-tax profit for 1970.

The directors do not feel that a dividend on the ordinary will be justified until they can see the national trend in the building industry more clearly.

Giving this news to shareholders at the annual meeting yesterday, Sir Maurice Banks, the chairman, also disclosed that the group had made further progress in reducing bank borrowings. Including special deposits, they have fallen from £4.9 million at December 31 last year to £2.6 million at the end of May in spite of the setback during the early months of this year arising from Rolls-Royce. Borrowings reached almost £11 million at one time in 1970.

Laird was helped by the Industrial Reorganisation Corporation last year and following a reorganisation, the Cammell Laird shipbuilding concern ceased to be a subsidiary and became a trade investment. The group's dividend is restricted to 1 per cent until the end of 1971 when a start will be made in repaying the IBC loan.

## Twyford's profit tops £1M

Twyford's, the Stoke-on-Trent manufacturer of ceramic sanitaryware, has broken through the £1 million profit mark for the first time with pre-tax profits of £1,058,382 for 1970-71, compared with £746,818 the previous year.

The profit figures do not include the losses from the new Australian subsidiary which rose from £75,714 to £146,849. These losses have been written off.

The news of the group's 41.7 per cent profit increase was followed several hours later by an announcement that the talks on a possible takeover offer for Twyford from Glynwed, the tubes and cable manufacturing group, had been discontinued. The commercial logic of the proposed deal, together with the revelation of Twyford's new profitability, are thought to have led to the decision to end the discussions.

A final dividend of 10 per cent makes a total of 15 per cent, a five points increase over 1969-70.

## Ever Ready in better shape

Mr Lawrence Orchard, chairman of Ever Ready, in a bullish annual report, published yesterday, that the group has started 1971 in much better shape than last year.

After the setback of the fire at the carbon rod plant, production facilities are now moving back into top gear, he says.

Home sales are buoyant while the board expects that the overseas manufacturing companies will continue to expand. The engineering division which traded at a loss in 1970 is expected to break even this year.

## CIBA-Geigy issue in 'few weeks'

CIBA-Geigy of Switzerland expects to realise within two to three weeks its previously reported plan to raise funds on the British capital market with a convertible bond issue, a company spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman said it is too early to disclose the amount of the planned issue, but estimates that it would total £10 millions were on the "top side." On May 25, CIBA-Geigy shareholders approved a proposal, authorising 25 million Swiss francs of participation capital to be used to satisfy share requirements of future convertible issues by the company.

The spokesman said the forthcoming offering will be the first bond issue outside Switzerland by the large chemical concern. He said proceeds from the issue would be used to finance the expansion of CIBA-Geigy's British operations.

## Property group for market

Hambros Bank is bringing to the market shortly an established property development and investment company, a type of investment that has not been offered to the public for some time.

The company is Evans of Leeds which comprises a group of property development and investment companies built up since 1960 by the Evans and Leavesley families, who currently own the whole of the issued capital.

The portfolio consists principally of commercial and industrial properties mainly in the Midlands and North-east. The value of the portfolio is in excess of £5 millions with a current rent roll of about £800,000.

The group will be brought to the market by an offer for sale of 1,500,000 ordinary shares, the proceeds of which will accrue to the company to fund short-term borrowing and provide additional working capital. No shares are being sold by the families, and after the issue they will own 62½ per cent of the capital.

This Advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of the Stock Exchange, London. It is not an invitation to subscribe as a proportion of these Bonds has been made available in the market for members of the public.

Application has been made to the Council of the Stock Exchange, London, for permission to deal in and for quotation for the undermentioned Bonds which have been placed for payment in full on Wednesday, 16 June 1971. Subject to this permission being granted not later than 15 June 1971, dealings will start on 16 June 1971.

## ISSUE OF LOCAL AUTHORITY BONDS

**BOROUGH OF CHATHAM**  
REGISTRAR: National Westminster Bank Limited, New Issues Department, PO Box 79, Drapers Gardens, 12 Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2P 2BD  
ISSUING HOUSE: Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, 23 Great Winchester Street, London EC2P 2AX  
BROKER: Phillips & Drew, Lee House, London Wall, London EC2Y 5AP

**CHESTERFIELD CORPORATION**  
REGISTRAR: National Westminster Bank Limited, New Issues Department, PO Box 79, Drapers Gardens, 12 Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2P 2BD  
BROKER: R. Nivison & Co., 25 Austin Friars, London EC2N 2JB

**BOROUGH OF HALESOWEN**  
REGISTRAR: Midland Bank Limited, Registrar's Department, PO Box 79, Drapers Gardens, 12 Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2P 2BD  
ISSUING HOUSE: Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, 23 Great Winchester Street, London EC2P 2AX  
BROKER: Phillips & Drew, Lee House, London Wall, London EC2Y 5AP

**LONDON BOROUGH OF HAVERING**  
REGISTRAR: National Westminster Bank Limited, New Issues Department, PO Box 79, Drapers Gardens, 12 Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2P 2BD  
ISSUING HOUSE: Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, 23 Great Winchester Street, London EC2P 2AX  
BROKER: Phillips & Drew, Lee House, London Wall, London EC2Y 5AP

**COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON & PETERBOROUGH**  
REGISTRAR: Barclays Bank Trust Company Limited, Registration & New Issues Division, PO Box 123, 2 London Wall Buildings, London EC2P 2BU  
ISSUING HOUSE: Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, 23 Great Winchester Street, London EC2P 2AX  
BROKER: Phillips & Drew, Lee House, London Wall, London EC2Y 5AP

**CITY & COUNTY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE**  
REGISTRAR: Barclays Bank Trust Company Limited, Registration & New Issues Division, PO Box 123, 2 London Wall Buildings, London EC2P 2BU  
BROKER: J & A Scrimgeour & Co., Mansion House Place, London EC4N 8BL

**SPENNYMOOR URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**  
REGISTRAR: National Westminster Bank Limited, New Issues Department, PO Box 79, Drapers Gardens, 12 Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2P 2BD  
BROKER: J & A Scrimgeour & Co., Mansion House Place, London EC4N 8BL

**BOROUGH OF STRETTFORD**  
REGISTRAR: Williams & Glyn's Registrars Limited, Salisbury Square House, Salisbury Square, London, EC4Y 8AS  
ISSUING HOUSE: Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, 23 Great Winchester Street, London EC2P 2AX  
BROKER: Phillips & Drew, Lee House, London Wall, London EC2Y 5AP

**THAMES VALLEY WATER BOARD**  
REGISTRAR: National Westminster Bank Limited, New Issues Department, PO Box 79, Drapers Gardens, 12 Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2P 2BD  
ISSUING HOUSE: Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, 23 Great Winchester Street, London EC2P 2AX  
BROKER: Phillips & Drew, Lee House, London Wall, London EC2Y 5AP

**THURROCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**  
REGISTRAR: Barclays Bank Trust Company Limited, Registration & New Issues Division, PO Box 123, 2 London Wall Buildings, London EC2P 2BU  
ISSUING HOUSE: Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, 23 Great Winchester Street, London EC2P 2AX  
BROKER: Phillips & Drew, Lee House, London Wall, London EC2Y 5AP

Interest (less income tax) will be payable as follows by warrant which will be sent by post at bondholder's risk: 16 December 1971, £3.375 per cent; 21 June 1972, £3.4675 per cent.

The Bonds will be redeemed at par on the date specified and (together with the interest thereon) are secured on all the rates and revenues of and rank equally with other securities issued by the respective Local Authority. The Bonds are registered and transferable in multiples of £1,000 by instrument in writing in accordance with the Stock Transfer Act 1963 at the office of the relevant Registrar.

Statistics of the Borough of Halesowen and Spenny Moor Urban District Council are contained in the Municipal Year Book and may be obtained from the broker concerned.

## Head Wrightson report a year of consolidation

	1970-71	1969-70
Group turnover	£27,520,000	£20,017,200
Group trading profit	£767,400	£762,500
Group profit after taxation	£505,300	£441,100
Dividends	11%	10%
Earnings per share	4.10p	3.70p

points taken from the Chairman's statement:

- Profit after tax and earnings per share improve
- British Aluminium's £37m Invergordon smelter commissioned on time and within estimate
- New orders a record £44m with a high proportion of export
- The Head Wrightson group is seeking opportunities to expand
- Given economic growth at home and reasonable support for sales abroad the prospects are good

Copies of the annual report and accounts are available from: Head Wrightson & Co Ltd, The Friarage, York, Yorkshire YO1 1SDA.

## HEAD WRIGHTSON







**PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS**

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

**HAMPSHIRE**

**ASSISTANT COUNTY PLANNING OFFICER**

Development Plans

£2,887 to £4,119

This position, as one of three Assistant County Planning Officers in the Planning Department, has become vacant as a result of the appointment of the present holder to another post. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of development plans for the County Council and will also be responsible for the preparation of the annual planning statement.

Applications should be sent to the Planning Department, County Council, 100, High Street, Winchester, Hampshire, SO9 1AA, by 25th June 1971.

**University of Wales**

**Research Assistant**

Department of Psychology

The Department of Psychology is seeking a Research Assistant to work on a project in the area of social psychology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the collection and analysis of data and will also be responsible for the preparation of reports and the presentation of results.

Applications should be sent to the Department of Psychology, University of Wales, Aberystwyth, by 25th June 1971.

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**SITUATIONS**

**COMPUTER AND EDP STAFF**

**The University College of Wales, Aberystwyth**

**COMPUTER UNIT**

Applications are invited for the post of PROGRAMMER

Applicants should preferably possess one or two years' experience in programming, preferably in FORTRAN, and should also have a knowledge of the University's computer system.

Applications should be sent to the Computer Unit, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, by 25th June 1971.

**ENGINEERS**

**CONSULTING ENGINEERS** in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, experienced in all aspects of design and construction, are seeking a new challenge. They are particularly interested in the design and construction of industrial plants and machinery.

Applications should be sent to the Engineering Department, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, by 25th June 1971.

**GENERAL**

**RESIDENTIAL** Job in Manchester for a young man with a degree in Engineering. The successful candidate will be responsible for the design and construction of industrial plants and machinery.

Applications should be sent to the Engineering Department, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, by 25th June 1971.

**JOURNALISTS**

**NEWSPAPER** requires young JOURNALIST with writing ability to do general reporting.

Applications should be sent to the Journalism Department, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, by 25th June 1971.

**MANAGERS & EXECUTIVES**

**CITY SOLICITORS** require Assistant for Commercial Law/Accounts Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the design and construction of industrial plants and machinery.

Applications should be sent to the Management Department, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, by 25th June 1971.

**OFFICE STAFF**

**KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON**

Applications are invited for the post of JUNIOR SECRETARIAL ASSISTANT. The successful candidate will be responsible for the design and construction of industrial plants and machinery.

Applications should be sent to the Office Staff Department, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, by 25th June 1971.

**MALE SALES**

**LIAMSON OFFICER**

We are looking for an intelligent lady of good education and pleasant personality to work in a busy Sales Office. The successful candidate will be responsible for the design and construction of industrial plants and machinery.

Applications should be sent to the Sales Department, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, by 25th June 1971.

**PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS**

**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS** require two articles. The successful candidate will be responsible for the design and construction of industrial plants and machinery.

Applications should be sent to the Professional Appointments Department, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, by 25th June 1971.

**LEGAL NOTICES**

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF SWITZERLAND**

HOLDEN AT MORGAN ON THE 15th day of June 1971. The successful candidate will be responsible for the design and construction of industrial plants and machinery.

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Personnel Manager,  
**GEORGE COHEN MACHINERY LIMITED,**  
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**HORNER**

**The Thoughts of Citizen Doe**

Mr. Chairman, I beg to move... Mr. Chairman, I beg to move... Mr. Chairman, I beg to move...

**TSB (Altrincham) Computer Services**

**Eight Banks Group Computer Centre - Bootle**

**APPOINTMENT OF COMPUTER OPERATIONS MANAGER**

The Trustee Savings Banks are developing a sophisticated On-Line Real-Time banking system, with associated security, recovery systems and off-line applications. The system will be operated at a number of Computer Centres using large ICL System 4 configurations and extensive communications networks. Equipment at the Manchester and Kidderminster Centres has already been commissioned and development of the Bootle Centre is now in hand. This Centre will be serving the needs of over 150 branches of the Banks involved, with approximately 400 Olivetti TC3481 terminals linked to the computer.

Clearly the position of Operations Manager in such an environment calls for a man with a record of solid achievement in the profession. If he does not already possess experience in the real-time field he must be able to assimilate complex systems requirements and to assist in the formulation of operations procedures which will effectively cater for the needs of the Banks.

The Operations Manager will report directly to the Group Computer Manager who in turn is accountable to the Steering Committee of the Eight Banks Group.

The salary will reflect the responsibilities involved. An excellent pension and life assurance scheme is in operation and all other conditions of employment are very good. Assistance with relocation costs will be given.

TSB (Altrincham) Computer Services have been retained to advise on this appointment. Written applications, giving full details of experience and qualifications, should be sent to:

**R. Brotherton**  
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Applications are invited for the post of REGIONAL TRAINING OFFICER for the MIDLAND REGION based on Nottingham. The Regional Training Officer is responsible for co-ordinating and developing the training of serving probation officers within the regional area.

Applicants should hold a university qualification in social studies and a professional qualification in social work, and have past or present experience of training in the probation and after-care or an allied service. Study on an advanced course of training in social work will be an advantage.

The post carries a salary of £3,114 per annum (probation pay is under review). The appointment will be for three years in the first instance and thereafter subject to consultation. The normal conditions of service of probation officers, superannuation and medical examination apply.

Applications stating age, qualifications and experience, together with the names of three referees, should be sent not later than 5th July, 1971, to the Secretary, Recruitment and Training Committee of the Advisory Council for Probation and After-Care, Room 442, Romney House, Marsham Street, London, SW1, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

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Building and Civil Engineering  
Contractors  
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**QUICK CROSSWORD No. 428**

**ACROSS**

1. Whole (6).  
2. Former pupil (3, 3).  
3. Gambling game (5).  
4. Severe (7).  
5. Most courageous (7).  
6. Type of song (5).  
7. Ruined utterly (9).  
8. Later (5).  
9. Occupy (7).  
10. One exposed to contagion (7).  
11. Mother-of-pearl (5).  
12. Solution No. 427.

**DOWN**

1. Drink (6).  
2. Drinking vessel (7).  
3. Picked (5).  
4. Form of service (7).  
5. African language (5).  
6. Concedes (6).  
7. Prohibition (9).  
8. Continued stories (7).  
9. Complete collapse (7).  
10. Package (6).  
11. Principle (9).  
12. From here (5).



## SPORTS GUARDIAN

## The mud will not upset Mon Plaisir

By RICHARD BAERLEIN

The best bet in London yesterday was that racing at Royal Ascot would be impossible today. Never has so much rain been seen in June on a course already softened by last week's downpours. Yesterday's continuous rain followed the pattern of last Thursday, the ground is not only heavy but waterlogged in places.

Having spent all yesterday morning going through the form book in search of heavy ground performers without much success, I was astonished to learn in the afternoon that Mon Plaisir had been switched to today's Queen Anne Stakes. Only on Saturday Harold Wallington told me the horse was going to run in the Hunt Cup and all advertising bookmakers made him a favourite for that race yesterday morning.

I understand the bookmakers in question are considering cancelling Hunt Cup bets on Mon Plaisir as the horse has actually been declared unknown to them and their clients for today's race while betting on him for the Hunt Cup was in progress. It will all depend on decisions taken this morning about carrying through the programme.

Anyway, having failed to find a suitable mud in the Queen's Vase and the Ascot Stakes the appearance of Mon Plaisir in the Queen Anne Stakes solves the problem for the day.

Welsh Paganant can give him 3lb, and beat him in the present ground I will stop betting for a month.

In fact, it would not surprise me if Welsh Paganant were withdrawn, allowing Geoff Lewis to partner Mon Plaisir.

Hunt Cup betting has naturally changed again in the heavy ground, but I am confident that absence of Mon Plaisir, if he might still be in the field, for two or three days is abandoned and the rest of the meeting takes place, the Hunt Cup is one of the races likely to be carried forward, while the Queen Anne Stakes is certain to go on.

Lester Pigott's mount, Fostino, and the Yorkshire-trained Lonsborough Boy now share Hunt Cup favouritism at 12-1. William Hills' meeting, the rain has set in, is so strong for the Gold Cup that they have been forced to reduce him to 2-1. Meadowville will race in favour of Friday's Hardwicke Stakes.

After Mon Plaisir's race today, backers should tread with extreme caution. Who knows what Caspar may prove in the heavy ground? Stady Castle looked a betting proposition in the Coventry Stakes on his last start but is no short-priced betting proposition on this ground.

For the Ascot Stakes I find Caspar, King Cloud, and Persian War have all been in the heavy ground. Caspar may prove the best of these. Otherwise, I like Celtic Cone and the Queen's runner, Westward Ho.

Celtic Cone has been my idea of the winner of this race ever since he ran fourth in the Chester Cup. He will certainly stay the distance but I do not know whether he can swim. I take a chance with Caspar each way.

The Queen's Vase has failed to unearth a genuine top ground performer. Relate is likely to be suited by these conditions and The Bugler has looked likely winner of this race ever since he was third to Sayroy at Newmarket.

Now, it is essential to look among the three-year-olds for the winner here. The Irish are very strongly represented with Kilruie, Parnell, and La Silia appearing to have the best chances of

that country. Nevertheless, I go for The Bugler in spite of the 20lb.

One must expect the 2000 Guineas winner, Brigadier Gerard to be withdrawn from the St James's Palace Stakes in view of the ground. In any case, his price will be prohibitive.

The Prince of Wales's Stakes is a trap for the unwary. A trappy little affair, while Quayside might prefer the firm, I like a three-year-old in this race and Credit Man and Fair World represent horses of that age. Fair World who beat The Parson at York is a son of Warden II, most of whose stock love soft ground. Therefore, Fair World could win.

RICHARD BAERLEIN'S SELECTIONS:—NAP: MON PLAISIR (2/30). Next best: THE BUGLER (3/45), both at Royal Ascot.

Richard Baerlein's selections in question are considering cancelling Hunt Cup bets on Mon Plaisir as the horse has actually been declared unknown to them and their clients for today's race while betting on him for the Hunt Cup was in progress. It will all depend on decisions taken this morning about carrying through the programme.

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Mrs Hue-Williams' Relate, who is expected to win the Queen's Vase for the Murless-Lewis combination.

## Extreme trip in Teesside Scoria's favour

By SIMON CHANNON

There are very few horses who genuinely suit two and a half miles on a firm surface, let alone on the prevailing heavy ground, but I am confident that Scoria (4/55) will have no difficulty in lasting out the distance of this afternoon's Ascot Stakes and I make him a sporting nap.

Last season Scoria trotted over Hamilton's two and a half miles in July and three months later ran away with the Cornish Cup at Epsom the week before last and looks one of the bunkers of the meeting in the Prince of Wales Stakes, while Stady Castle, reported to be Ireland's top juvenile, has Shooler-ville to master in the Coventry Stakes.

At Teesside Park Touch Paper (4/15) should be noted for the Varne Arms Stakes. After beating Ricked Pink by a short head at Epsom in April, Touch Paper returned to the same course recently and was a reasonable fourth to Shooler-ville in the Woodstock Stakes today's opposition is of a considerably lower quality.

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## ROYAL ASCOT RUNNERS

● COURSE POINTERS: The draw advantage is doubtful on this right-hand circular course, but in races up to one mile on the Hunt Cup course 52 per cent of the winners have come from high numbers since the course was reconstructed. Jockeys to note are Lester Pigott, Geoff Lewis, Ron Hutchinson, Frank Durr, Joe Mercer, and Jimmy Lindley. Most successful trainer is Noel Murless with 31 victories in the past five seasons, including three on the corresponding day last year. Murless who saddles Paddy's Progress has won every Prince of Wales Stakes since its inception in 1968 with Royal Palace and Connaught (twice). He won the Queen Anne Stakes last year with Welsh Paganant and tries for the double today. Irish trainers have had a fair measure of success, in particular Vincent O'Brien, who saddles the fancied Slady Castle in the Coventry Stakes and Wenceslas in the Queen's Vase. Another Irish candidate in the Vase is Parnell.

ALL RACES, EXCEPT 3.45, FROM STALLS.  
TOTE DOUBLE: 3.45 & 4.55. TREBLE: 3.3, 4.20 & 5.50. GOING: Heavy.  
JACKPOT: NAME ALL SIX WINNERS  
REC-1: 2.30, 3.5, 3.45 & 4.20.  
● INSPECTION AT 7.0 A.M.

2 30—QUEEN ANNE STAKES: 12m; winner £2,688 (8 runners).  
101 (5) 321-344 Gold Rod (D) (Mrs C. A. Dickson) Althorpe 4-9-5  
102 (2) 111-121 Welsh Paganant (C/D) (H. J. Joel) Murless 5-9-5 C. Lewis  
103 (8) 020-4 Blaker (H. D. Ellis) T. Taylor 4-2-2 F. Durr  
104 (10) 30-41 Misa Paganant (C/D) (H. J. Joel) Murless 5-9-5 C. Lewis  
105 (1) 0-02011 Reli Solari (D) (Mrs D. Riley-Smith) C. Barrow 4-2-2  
106 (1) 4000 Stefano di Crescova (A. Palmieri) S. Quirk, Ireland, 3-9-2  
109 (4) 104-000 Revelette (Mrs G. M. Sandford) Revery 3-9-2 F. Durr  
110 (2) 40-1 Blazer Boy (Mrs A. A. Richardson) Todd 3-7-10 F. Durr  
111 (2) 40-1 Blazer Boy (Mrs A. A. Richardson) Todd 3-7-10 F. Durr  
112 (2) 40-1 Blazer Boy (Mrs A. A. Richardson) Todd 3-7-10 F. Durr  
113 (2) 40-1 Blazer Boy (Mrs A. A. Richardson) Todd 3-7-10 F. Durr  
114 (2) 40-1 Blazer Boy (Mrs A. A. Richardson) Todd 3-7-10 F. Durr  
115 (2) 40-1 Blazer Boy (Mrs A. A. Richardson) Todd 3-7-10 F. Durr  
116 (2) 40-1 Blazer Boy (Mrs A. A. Richardson) Todd 3-7-10 F. Durr  
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163 (2) 40-1 Blazer Boy (Mrs A. A. Richardson) Todd 3-7







# Lower court control plan

# Stern words by Mr Faulkner

## Clerk becomes a magistrate

# Anger over game with S. Africans

## More young people drinking and driving

[illegible]

# Crash tactics on car safety

Later, Mr Farnham said most manufacturers would agree with the current pressure for making the wearing of belts compulsory. He also affirmed that Chrysler was working on a cushion alternative to the airbag to meet the American Federal Safety Standards, due to be applied in all cars by 1978.

# 1,300 in new walkout at Ford factory

The dismissal seems likely to bring to a head troubles which have been simmering at the Merseyside plant since the conclusion of the latest pay agreement at Easter. Shop stewards claim that the plant manage-

## Execution stayed on the lame duck

But Ministers firmly deny that they have strayed from strict commercial judgments in making up their minds about UCS. They admit that the decision to stand back and allow the appointment of a provisional liquidator was "horribly difficult" but they insist that it turned upon the basic credibility of the company's claims about its prospects in the future.

These claims, it was insisted,

## Christmas Day marriage ends

The judge also granted decree nisi on similar lines to Mr Aubrey Ernest William of Manor Way, Blackheath, who married his wife, Ivy, in August 1925.

## THE WEATHER

[illegible]

Room  
falls in  
river

After watching television, Mr Campion and his wife went to bed unaware that the floor had collapsed. "I came down in the morning and heard rushing water. When I opened the door I was absolutely amazed"



## Cloudy, but bright later

Argyll, NW Scotland: Showers, sunny periods  
Wind N or NE, moderate. Max 10C (50F).  
Aberdeen, Moray Firth, Caithness  
Argyll, NW Scotland: Showers, local  
heavy with hail, sunny intervals.  
Wind N or NE, moderate or fresh. Max 10C (50F).  
Corn Highlands: Showers, local  
heavy with hail, snow over mountains  
Wind N. moderate or fresh. Max. 13C (54F).

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